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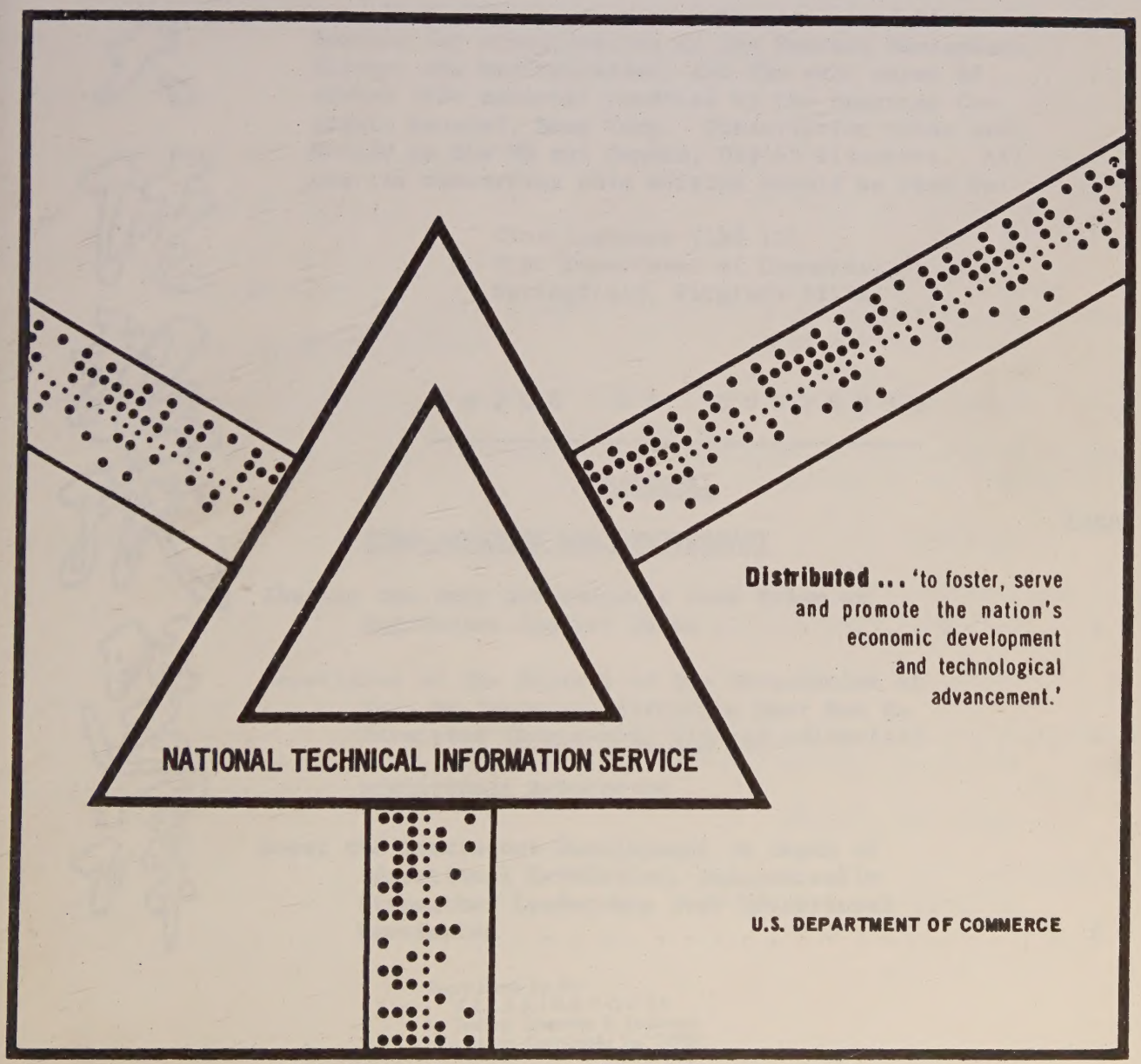
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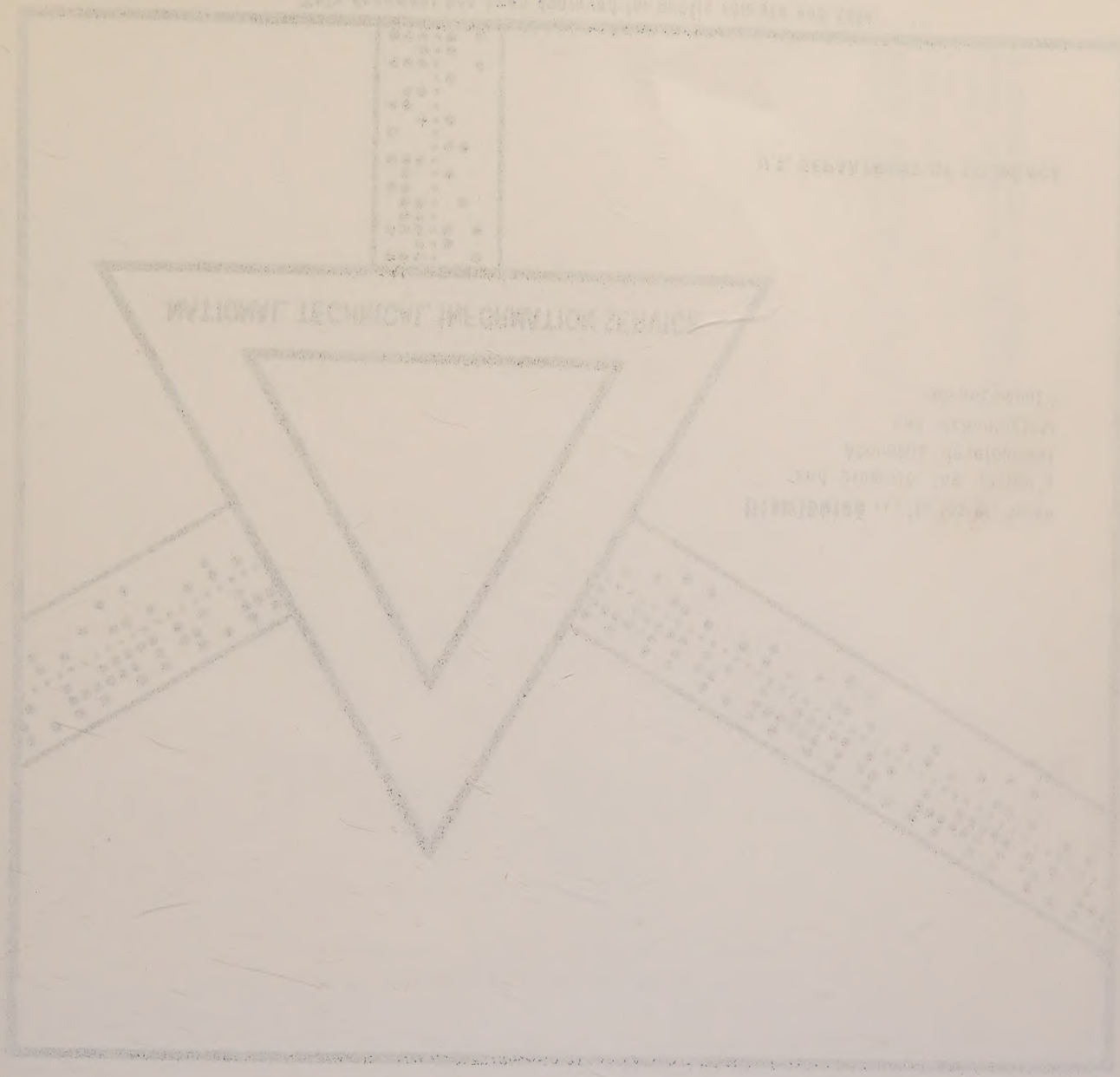

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September 21, 1970 No. 4741

**********
* NATIONAL *
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SINO-JAPANESE WAR ANNIVERSARY

# Shatter the Sato Government's Fond Dream of Aggression Against China

## - Refutation of Shukan Yomiuri's Special Issue: "Oh Manchuria!"

by

Ching Wei-tung of the Peking Garrison Area

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1970)

A "special issue" entitled "Oh Manchuria!" of Shukan Yomiuri provokes the following vehement attack on Japanese militarism and Sato's government, which is accused of pursuing an expansionist policy and trying to revive the policy of aggression against China.--SCMP Ed.

The revived Japanese militarism is at present fabricating counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way for the renewal of their fond dream of aggression against China.

Recently "special issue" of the Japanese Shukan Yomiuri entitled "Oh Manchuria!" openly defended the crimes of Japanese aggression against our Northeast and whitewashed the shameful deeds of the Japanese aggressors. This "special issue" is another evidence of the reactionary Sato government's vain attempt to renew the fond dream of aggression against China.

Even the cover of "Oh Manchuria!" itself openly shows Japanese militarism's aggressive designs against China. The background of this cover is a map of our Northeast, in the middle of which they audaciously displayed an emblem of the "Rising Sun." Inside the emblem there is a photograph showing a Japanese soldier of aggression with a rifle in his hand standing outside the barbed wires. This reactionary masterpiece is a frenzied provocation against the Chinese people by Japanese militarism and a one-hundred-percent account of aggression!

Twenty-five years ago the Chinese people fought for eight years under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, finally defeating Japanese imperialism which attempted to annex China and the entire Asia and winning the final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Our Northeast thus returned to the embrace of the motherland. But the Japanese reactionaries will never resign themselves to the fate of defeat on this piece of Chinese land, and therefore they have been dreaming about a comeback during the past twenty-five years. They said preposterously that "Japan's independence will be threatened" if they did not occupy our Northeast. The foreword of the "special issue" openly clamors that the Northeast is their "dreamland" and the name "Manchuria" often excites an "exclamation of a mixed feeling of happiness and sorrow" because they "still cannot separate" themselves from the land.

The Japanese militarists' openly claiming twenty-five years after their defeat that they are still thinking about our Northeast and their dream of returning to our Northeast one day to cast the shadow of the "Rising Sun" over the Northeast and enslave the Chinese people again with her bayonets is an intolerable frenzied provocation against the Chinese people! We must warn the Japanese militarist elements: The new China led by great leader Chairman Mao is no longer the old China of thirty years ago. If you Japanese reactionaries dare to invade one inch of Chinese territory, the Chinese people will resolutely cut off your claws of aggression.

"Oh Manchuria!" extols Japanese imperialist aggression against the Northeast and takes great pains to eulogize and play up the heads of the Japanese Kwantung Army who committed towering crimes in the prolonged aggression and rule over our Northeast. The "special issue" praises the heads of the Kwantung Army for their "well-planned operations and skillful employment of troops" and says that they had "truly outstanding talent," etc. Even Japanese woman spy Chin Pi-hui (Yoshiko Kawashima) is shamelessly called "the proud child of the epoch." The "special issue" even frenziedly clamors that aggression and occupation of our Northeast was "a glory" of the Japanese army of aggression. The "special issue" also spares no efforts to whitewash the Japanese aggressors saying preposterously that they were not "aggressors" but only some innocent "souls" and "common overseas Japanese."

"Proud child of the epoch" and innocent "souls"! Which one of them were not wolves of aggression and which one of them were not executioners stained with the blood of the Chinese people?

The Chinese people will never forget that as early as 1894 Japanese imperialism started a Sino-Japanese war of aggression against China. After the Russo-Japanese War Japan took our Northeast from czarist Russia and began enslaving the people and ransacking the land in our Northeast. In 1931 the Japanese bandits created the "September 18 Incident" and turned our Northeast into a Japanese colony. Later they installed the last emperor of the Ching dynasty as a puppet and created a so-called "Manchoukuo" making it the "headquarters" for Japanese aggression against Northern China. It was also these cold-blooded Japanese aggressors who frenziedly enforced the "Policy of Ransacking" and created countless gruesome "ten-thousand-people ditches" and "no-man's land" with their butcher's knives. Their blood debts and atrocities were so numerous that they are beyond count. The Sato government's efforts to confuse right and wrong, whitewash, extol and shed crocodile tears on the crimes of the Japanese fascists fully expose the fanatic degree to which the Japanese reactionaries try to revive militarism!

The appearance of "Oh Manchuria!" is not accidental; it is a result of the reactionary Sato government's pushing forward of its anti-Chinese policy and policy of aggression and expansion. Before the publication of "Oh Manchuria!" the Japanese reactionaries published the memoirs and diary of big war criminal Okumura which dealt with Japanese aggression against China. They also exhibited reactionary pictures depicting the "brave appearance of the Japanese Imperial Army" and made reactionary films which extolled the criminal history of Japanese aggression against China. They even let Li Hsiang-lan (Yoshiko Yamaguchi), a former puppet-Manchoukuo secret agent "actress" serving the aggression against China by the Japanese Army, appear on the television and stage to sing the fascist songs of those former days. The Japanese reactionaries admitted themselves: The purpose of all these is to let the people absorb the "spirit" hidden inside these poisonous weeds. To put it bluntly, they are using reactionary propaganda such as "Oh Manchuria!" etc., to whitewash the souls of the former Japanese "Imperial Army," instill militarism into the heads of the Japanese people and try to revive the "bushido" spirit despised by the Japanese people so as to tie the Japanese people on the chariot of Japanese militarism again to serve as cannon fodder for their renewed aggression against China and other Asian nations.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Imperialist wolves must remember, the days when they could control the fate of mankind as they liked and ransack the Afro-Asian countries as they liked are gone forever." Today the great socialist China is standing in the east of the world like a giant of iron and steel. The revolutionary struggle of the Asian people is rushing forward like a torrent. The Japanese people's struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism is rising everywhere. If the Japanese reactionaries stubbornly remain inimical to the Chinese people and are willing to serve as the vanguard for US imperialist aggression against Asia, they will repeat their former mistake and their end will not be any better than Hideki Tojo's.

* * *

## Repetition of the History of the Devastation of Asia by Japanese Militarism Must Not Be Permitted

### - In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the great War of Resistance against Japan -

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editorial

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao September 3, 1970)

> Japan is warned in the following editorial not to cherish any dream of renewed aggression against China or it will be courting disaster and extinction.
> --SCMP Ed.

This is the first September of the 1970's and the 25th anniversary of the victory in the great War of Resistance Against Japan has arrived.

What an exciting day this is! On September 3, 1945, Japanese imperialism which had devastated and ransacked China capitulated and the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan led by great leader Chairman Mao saw its final victory.

Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan is a result of the Chinese people's arduous struggle under the leadership of great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. It is also the crystallization of the blood of ten million Chinese men and women. This just war made a great contribution to the victory in the anti-fascist war of the people throughout the world. It was a significant event not only in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary war but also in the history of war against imperialist aggression by the oppressed nations in the world. The victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan is a victory of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, a victory of the great people's war, a victory of the Chinese people and also a victory of the joint struggle of the peoples in the world against fascism. It established a brilliant example of weak nations defeating strong nations. It opened a new road for the peoples in colonies and semi-colonies to defeat powerful imperialisms. It also greatly encouraged the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in the world in their struggle for liberation.

It is of extremely great significance today for us to commemorate this great day, review the past and look forward into the future.

Twenty-five years ago after the defeat of German, Japanese and Italian fascists, US imperialism immediately inherited their ways and began stirring up trouble everywhere as it pleased in an attempt to enslave the whole world. After defeating Japanese imperialism the Chinese people drove away from the China Mainland American forces of aggression which took various

opportunities to enter into China. But US imperialism was never resigned to its fate of defeat and started the war of aggression against Korea. Later it occupied our province of Taiwan. After being defeated in the war of aggression against Korea it again started a war of aggression against Vietnam. After suffering a defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam, it again kindled the fire in Cambodia to extend this war of aggression against Vietnam into the whole of Indochina. Through incessantly starting wars of aggression and incessant defeat by revolutionary wars of the peoples in the world, US imperialism has been driven into irretrievable decline and extermination. However, during the past twenty-five years US imperialism still did not slacken its aggression against China and other Asian nations for one single day.

What is especially worthy of attention is this: US imperialism has been supporting the Japanese reactionaries in an attempt to make Japan a tool for the execution of its policies of war and aggression in Asia. During the second year after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic US imperialism began arming Japan with ulterior motives. To save itself from repeated defeats in Asia the Nixon administration, which has already come to a dead end, urgently began to use Japanese militarism during recent years to serve as its vanguards for the aggression against China and other Asian nations. In the meantime social-imperialism also tried hard to collude with Japanese militarism to make it serve as an accomplice in opposing China, opposing communism, opposing the people and opposing revolution. Fostered by US imperialism and encouraged and instigated by social-imperialism the Sato reactionary government will not remain still much longer. The Chinese people and the peoples of Asia and the nations in the Pacific area who suffered heavily from Japanese militarist aggression and devastation must pay grave and close attention to this trend.

Japanese imperialism met with a shameful defeat during World War II, but its aggressive designs still remain alive. It sells itself to US imperialism, actively engages in outward expansion and aggression and tries in vain to make use of US imperialism to realize its old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and its comeback as the overlord in Asia. After Sato's visit to the United States last November and the so-called "automatic renewal" of the US-Japan "Security Pact" in June this year, a trick played by the US-Japanese reactionaries, the US-Japanese reactionaries entered into a new stage of military collusion. Sato and company were overjoyed and became even more overt in showing their aggressive designs. With US imperialist support they openly included Korea, China's Taiwan Province, Indochina and the Strait of Malacca into Japan's sphere of influence and repeatedly clamored to "defend" them. The US-Japanese reactionaries' perseverance in remaining inimical to the Chinese people and the people of Asia and their vicious designs are very clear for every one to see.

The Sato reactionary government even considered itself as the slavish governor for the United States in Asia. During the past six months or so it spared no efforts in planning the so-called "Asian Conference" and "Ministers Conference of the Asian Pacific Council" as its master directed

and rounded up Japan, Chiang and Pak to form a "Liaison Committee." The Japanese reactionaries also spared no efforts to put together all lackeys and servants of the United States to form a counter-revolutionary military alliance supported by the United States and headed by Japan to push forward US imperialism's so-called "New Asian Policy" which uses the "Asians to fight Asian wars" and pick the chestnuts out of the fire.

To follow US imperialism to engage in outward expansion and aggression, the Japanese reactionaries are frenziedly preparing for war at an unprecedented speed and stepping up the planning and preparation for a new war adventure in Asia. At present Japan has already built up an army of aggression whose degree of modernization, fire power and mobility far exceeded that of former Japanese troops of aggression. It is also actively preparing for nuclear armament. In the meantime the Sato reactionary government repeatedly clamored about war, claiming that Japan has so-called "international rights" and "obligations" toward our territory of Taiwan in a vain attempt to hinder the Chinese people from liberating their own sacred territory of Taiwan. It also frenziedly clamored about dispatching troops to South Korea to "protect" Japan's so-called "interests." Japanese militarist elements even clamored that they had the so-called "right to wage war" and wanted to dispatch troops to launch attacks on the high seas and planned to dispatch troops abroad under the banner of the United Nations. Japanese militarist elements are indeed fanatic to the extreme!

The Sato reactionary government of Japan also makes full use of publications, paintings and films, etc., to publicize militarism in an effort to create counter-revolutionary public opinion to serve its outward aggression.

Facts demonstrated that Japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia under US imperialist cultivation. The Chinese people and the peoples in Asia and the Pacific area must not watch this with their arms folded!

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Imperialist wolves must remember, the days when they could control the fate of mankind as they liked and ransack the Afro-Asian countries as they liked are gone forever." During the twenty-five years since the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan great changes have taken place in China, Asia and the world. They have changed in a way more favorable to the revolutionary peoples in the world and more unfavorable to US imperialism and its lackey Japanese militarism.

At present the broad masses of Japanese people whose consciousness is rising everyday are resolutely continuing their heroic struggle against the revival of militarism by the US-Japan reactionary clique. The peoples of China, Korea, Indochina and other nations in Asia are further stepping up their unity to fight jointly against aggressions by US imperialism and Japanese militarism. The peoples of China, Japan and Asia will never permit the repetition of the history of aggression against China and devastation of Asia by Japanese militarism. Resolutely smashing Japanese militarism has

become the common combat mission of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific area. US imperialism and Japanese militarism may appear fierce and be rattling their sabres, but they are all paper tigers and their dreams of aggression are doomed to failure.

We warn the US-Japan reactionary clique: You had better take a better look at the situation. At the beginning of the War of Resistance Against Japan the Chinese people had only a very small army and a very small piece of revolutionary base; yet, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, they defeated the Japanese bandits of aggression. Thus designs of aggression by the US-Japan reactionary clique will never have a chance to succeed today twenty-five years after the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. If Japanese militarism dares to renew its old dream with US imperialist support and embark upon its old path, the fate awaiting it can be none other than self-destruction.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

## Boost the Continuous Development in Depth of Educational Revolution, Energetically Strengthen Leadership Over Educational Revolution

- Hua Hsien Revolutionary Committee seriously studies and implements Chairman Mao's brilliant directives

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 4, 1970)

> By overcoming the erroneous tendency of some leading personnel to attach no importance at all to the cultural and educational positions, the revolutionary committee of Hua hsien, Shensi, has strengthened its leadership over educational revolution, enabling the whole hsien to take a giant stride forward in educational revolution.--SCMP Ed.

(From our own correspondent) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "To reform the old educational system and reform the old pedagogical guidelines and methods is an extremely important task in this great proletarian cultural revolution," the revolutionary committee of Hua hsien, Shensi Province, has continuously overcome the erroneous tendency of some leading members toward belittling the cultural and educational front, and energetically strengthened leadership over the educational revolution, thus bringing about the development of the educational revolution throughout the hsien by leaps and bounds.

In less than two years, the number of schools in the whole hsien has risen from 260 to 369 and that of students from over 35,000 to 51,000 and more. The team of teachers has grown from 1,540 to 1,929. All over the hsien worker-peasant-soldier lecturers' corps are universally set up. The various schools have seriously implemented the guideline, "Take learning as the main effort and simultaneously learn other things" and resolutely follow the road shown by the "May 7 Directive." Satisfactory results have been achieved by them.

### Overcome the Erroneous Tendency Toward Regarding Lightly the Cultural and Educational Front and Enhance the Consciousness of Leading the Educational Revolution

At the beginning, some comrades of this hsien held the erroneous view, "Grain and cotton production gives something concrete like one stalk after another; but educational revolution gives nothing tangible." Through our neglected leadership over the educational revolution, the class enemy desperately struggled with us trying to wrest from us our educational position and win over the younger generation. Some living facts in class struggle

gave everyone quite a big shock. The leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee re-studied Chairman Mao's great teachings on educational revolution and Vice Chairman Lin's directive, "Whether the proletariat can secure firmly the cultural-educational position and transform it with Mao Tse-tung's thought is a key problem of whether we can carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." They came to recognize deeply that the problem of whether grasping the educational revolution or not is not one of awareness but one of whether we are loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and one bearing on whether the country changes its color.

With an enhanced awareness, they put the cultural revolution on the important agenda of the hsien revolutionary committee with a vice chairman and a standing committee member assigned to handle educational revolution, doing so in accordance with the directive embodied in Vice Chairman Lin Piao's political report to the Party's 9th National Congress: "We must overcome some comrades' erroneous tendency toward regarding lightly the ideological, cultural and educational front and follow closely Chairman Mao in doing consistent arduous and conscientious work." Meanwhile, other main leading members constantly went deep into the midst of schools and personally grasped typical examples and popularized experience. In one year, 15 meetings of various types on the special subject of educational revolution were called. A continuous analysis of the situation in the educational revolution was combined with a check and a correction of the problems existing in educational revolution. This further enhanced the awareness of educational revolution on the part of the leadership at various levels, and gave an impetus to the continuous development in depth of the educational revolution.

## Grasp the Main Contradictions and Do All Work Well in a Down-to-Earth Manner

What should be grasped after all to lead well in educational revolution? After studying a series of Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution, the revolutionary committee of Hua hsien came to realize that the work of educational revolution in its one hundred and one aspects cannot be grasped at once in its entirety. They concentrated their energies and grasped with emphasis the following three aspects:

(1) To grasp construction in the revolutionization of the leading group in a school.

Vice Chairman Lin Piao points out: "A leading group is of great importance as it means political power." To solve well the problem of the leading group is a basic problem, a problem of principle and a key problem of whether the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants can secure firmly the educational position and transform it with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In grasping construction in the revolutionization of a leading group in a school, the hsien revolutionary committee first paid attention to organizational construction. After the government-run primary schools were transferred downward to be run by the brigades, they helped in time various communes and brigades to set up and consolidate "three-in-one" leading groups in schools. They selected and assigned a number of backbone leading cadres

to middle schools and equipped various communes with functionaries specially devoted to the occupation of culture and education.

As to some schools whose leadership had not been grasped in the hands of the proletariat, they fully mobilized the masses to expose and strike at a handful of class enemies with their sabotage activities, established the absolute leadership of the proletariat over the educational revolution, and insured the main power over education being securely grasped in the hands of those with infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao.

To handle well the ideological revolutionization of leading groups, the hsien revolutionary committee directed intense efforts to the problem of the basic attitude of the leading groups of various schools toward Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's line for proletarian revolution. In one year and more, to cope with the living ideas universally existing among the leading members of various schools in the educational revolution, they organized everyone to study time and again Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and his brilliant directives relevant to educational revolution, and vigorously criticized the "concept of taking a risk in educational work" and the "concept of suffering as a cadre" and unfolded a campaign for recalling past hardships to appreciate the present sweet life and recalling past hardships to appreciate the present power in hand. This served to enhance everyone's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the lines and strengthen the consciousness of carrying the educational revolution through to the end in order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

(2) To build a contingent of proletarian revolutionized teachers.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The problem of teaching and rectification is mainly one of teachers." To build a contingent of revolutionized teachers, they picked 148 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as new blood to consolidate the ranks of teachers and paid attention to grasping firmly their education and helping them to continuously transform their world outlook. Meanwhile, through the adoption of such measures as short-term training classes, lecture circuits, exchange of experience, teaching and learning from each other, etc., their teaching capacity was continuously heightened to meet the needs of the development of the situation in educational revolution.

Among the broad mass of existing teachers, Chairman Mao's policy on intellectuals was thoroughly implemented and the aim of application in the course of education and transformation in the course of application was achieved. In one year and more, the hsien revolutionary committee adopted such measures as running study classes, inviting poor and lower-middle peasants to recall the miserable past to remind others of the present happiness, doing labor at the lower levels by turns, unfolding a campaign for creating "four goods" and striving toward "five goods," etc., to help them study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way; made the advanced deeds of proletarian heroic figures and the typical examples among teachers as subjects

of education for everyone; and fostered their revolutionary consciousness to enable them to receive re-education humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

All this gave an effective impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the contingent of teachers. There emerged continuously good teachers in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought who were welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. At a general "4-good" assessment meeting last year, 239 "5-good" teachers from the whole hsien were cited. Among them 91 gloriously attended the hsien-level congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Meanwhile, intense efforts were directed to the consolidation and elevation of the lecturers' corps among workers, peasants and soldiers. To give full play to the vanguard role of the lecturers' corps in the educational revolution, they summed up and popularized in time the experience of the worker-peasant-soldier lecturers' corps of the Chienhua Primary School. This enabled the number of lecturers' corps in the whole hsien to rise rapidly to 82 and their membership to 499.

(3) To implement thoroughly and firmly Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" in an all-round way.

At the outset, some people thought that to take up a cultural course was to "take a risk" and to "return to the old." They were afraid of committing again the error of "putting intellectual education first" and "putting professional affairs in command." To cope with this problem, the hsien revolutionary committee launched throughout the hsien a big discussion on "how to do well socialist cultural lessons," unfolded in depth a big revolutionary campaign for criticism, with leading members assigned to the experimental points, and popularized the "three-in-one" experience of the Hsinglin Primary School which did well in giving socialist cultural lessons. This enabled everyone to recognize that to criticize the bourgeois idea of "putting intellectual education first" is not to do without intellectual education and that to criticize "putting professional affairs in command" is not to replace professional affairs with politics. We must give prominence to proletarian politics and put above everything else good performance in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought; meanwhile, we must study well socialist culture with Mao Tse-tung's thought in command.

To link education closely with productive labor, the hsien revolutionary committee guided the teachers and students in a serious study of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." This made everyone realize that to organize teachers and students for participation in productive labor in to transform one's world outlook in the course of labor and combine teaching with production and labor, and is not to replace teaching with labor, and that this is to combine theory with practice to make the students acquire more practical knowledge of production struggle and is not to discard theory and occupy oneself blindly with practice. On the basis of a raised awareness, the 369 middle and primary schools in the whole hsien set up 234 student-peasant bases and 58 pig-breeding farms. Many students acquired

such techniques as making bricks and cement with the use of fire, making matches, chalks and "920" insecticide, etc. The revolutionary teachers and students said, "Such experience is good as it can be seen and felt. We have a direction to follow in learning and an example to follow in working."

## Rely on the Masses and Mobilize All Lines and Trades To Support Educational Revolution

Chairman Mao teaches us that in all tasks, we must seriously follow and carry out the Party's mass line. Hua hsien revolutionary committee paid very serious attention to the job of mobilizing all lines and trades to make them show concern and support for educational revolution.

To win the support of all lines and trades for the educational revolution was also marked by ideological struggle. At the beginning, some comrades held that as they had more work than they could finish in their own units, how could they have time and energy to spare for making educational revolution? To counter such an idea of "educational revolution having nothing to do with ourselves," the hsien revolutionary committee vigorously cited the units doing well in grasping educational revolution and popularized their experience. This made everyone recognize that the problem of fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause is "a problem of major importance bearing on the fate of life or death of our Party and state." To realize proletarian educational revolution is the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. We must closely follow it and act accordingly.

To put the execution of such a task on solid ground, the hsien revolutionary committee called a meeting of the responsible comrades of communes, schools and industrial and mining units to study specially such problems as "factories linking up with schools," "schools linking up with brigades," "schools running factories," etc. All lines and trades vigorously supported the educational revolution with both manpower and material supplies to show their concern for the raising of the younger generation.

Li T'ien-hsi, a representative of the poor peasants of the Lichiap'o brigade, called together all rural middle school students from every village and every household and gave them a class education involving the recalling of past hardships in the light of the present happiness, and criticized with them the revisionist educational line. This enabled the students to foster the consciousness of studying for the sake of revolution.

The agricultural machinery works of the hsien helped the teachers and students of workers and peasants middle schools to set up a foundry workshop so that the students could unfold the activity of learning in the industrial field.

To help the students launch the activity of learning in agriculture, the three brigades Tzuli, Lichuang and Lianghsi of the Hsinglin commune selected and assigned experienced old poor peasants to work with the teachers and students on the cultivation of fields by scientific methods. This enabled the

students to acquire rapidly the farming technique concerning wheat and cotton and cultivate eight good seed strains of wheat. Thus, teaching was made to link up closely with the three major revolutionary movements. The phenomenon of "three separations" was overcome.

Now, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The work ahead of us is very arduous and our experience is far from adequate. So we must be good at learning," the revolutionary committee of this hsien has made further serious efforts at learning and resolutely implemented a series of Chairman Mao's brilliant directives concerning the educational revolution, and is determined to make the mass campaign for educational revolution advance forward continuously and strive for new and greater victories!

* * *

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

## Give a Push to the Penetrating Development of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation at Schools, Give Full Play to the Activism of Intellectuals

### - Medical College of Kirin further implements Chairman Mao's policy of intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 8, 1970)

(NCNA report from Changchun dated September 7) Under the excellent situation of continuous new victories being scored in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the area of the superstructure, the workers and PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Kirin Medical College have enthusiastically helped the college revolutionary committee in further consolidating Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies toward intellectuals. This has given play to the activism of the broad masses of intellectuals for the struggle in the three big revolutionary campaigns and given a push to the penetrating development of struggle-criticism-transformation at the college.

Under a very favorable situation of a new victory being achieved in struggle-criticism-transformation at the college, some people of this college held that the school had reached "the limit" of perfection in the consolidation of the policy on intellectuals, hence no need for further talk on problems in this regard. Bearing in mind the actual situation marking the college's education of intellectuals and application [of their skills], the propaganda team seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the whole process of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the transformation of intellectuals is a major problem." Thus they came to realize that the process of consolidating the policy on intellectuals is one of uniting with, enlightening and transforming intellectuals and one of calling into action all positive factors in the interest of the cause of socialist construction. This is a long drawn-out and arduous task.

Therefore, the idea of the consolidation policy having reached its "limit" of perfection did not fit in with Chairman Mao's great teaching nor with the actual situation of struggle-criticism-transformation at the college. For this reason, they helped the college revolutionary committee to start with investigation and study in the continuous process of uncovering and solving new problems in the consolidation of the policy on intellectuals.

The first problem they saw in the course of investigation and study was one of whether simply staying satisfied with the application of the "special skills" of intellectuals or whether helping them to direct intense efforts to the transformation of their own world outlook?

In the No. 3 Hospital attached to the college, there was a former director of surgery. Some people considered that as he was seriously affected with bourgeois thinking, it was "unrealistic" to have him transform

his world outlook while it would do well to have his surgical "blade" applied. With this the propaganda team took issue. They held that the demand on the part of the great majority of intellectuals was by no means simply for the application of their "special skills" but for having their standpoint adjusted and reoriented toward the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only by helping the intellectuals in gradually solving the basic problem of what kind of a man we should be can their "special skills" be better made to serve proletarian politics.

Therefore, they made this director of surgery go downward to factories and rural areas to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and study with them Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," with attention focussed on the problem of "Whom should a scalpel be made to serve?" In the middle of it, he was led to conduct self-criticisms on his own bourgeois world outlook.

Thanks to the re-education effort on the part of the workers, peasants and soldiers and their patient and prudent ideological work, this former director of surgery gradually enhanced his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, a big change witnessed in his thinking and feelings.

Once, he had continuously operated on his patients one after another and gone without sleep for two days and nights. But on hearing that he must attend to a critical case in a remote place, he made himself brave the severe cold of 30-odd degrees below zero without the least hesitation as he set himself to travelling by night, and thus saved a class brother from danger.

In a lecture on the technique of insertion of a stomach tube at an educational reform experiment-point class, he insisted on letting the students use the stomach tube on themselves. He said, "In the past, I confined my experiments to the patients; now I must make myself an object of experiment just to realize well the degree of pain suffered by the worker-peasant-soldier patients." The propaganda team and the revolutionary committee summed up in time the effort at helping this former director of surgery in transforming his world outlook, and called into further play their positive experience. This gave everyone a big enlightenment and raised everyone's consciousness of further consolidating in an all-round way Chairman Mao's policy on intellectuals.

The second problem they came upon in the course of investigation and study was how to make bold use of those intellectuals who sincerely wished to serve the socialist cause. At an earlier stage, this college had set up a scientific research group. The revolutionary committee decided to assign as head of the group an associate professor who had given a relatively satisfactory showing in political thinking.

Now a minority of people considered that this was "putting on new shoes and taking the old path." When the revolutionary committee assigned three former section chiefs and several tens of lecturers to an experimental class of a rural hospital to participate in the educational reform, some comrades also did not come round to the proper thinking.

In the light of these two cases, the propaganda team organized everyone to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the typical experience of the "No. 2 School of the No. 6 Factory" of Peking. This made everyone realize that the need of uniting, educating and employing intellectuals according to their different circumstances and calling their activism into play is called for by socialist revolution and socialist construction and by the further consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

The propaganda team also organized all to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings to make them see clearly that by letting this associate professor assume concrete responsibilities for scientific research work under the leadership of the working class, we can thus seriously implement among the intellectuals the policy of combining transformation with application, and lay emphasis on strengthening their ideological transformation in the midst of application. This is different in four aspects from the past situation where under the influence of the revisionist line, sole reliance was placed on a minority of bourgeois "experts" and "professors" to do scientific research.

In the past, a minority of bourgeois intellectuals regarded scientific research work as a way of obtaining fame and wealth. This helped to serve the cause of a capitalist comeback while now it is made to serve socialist revolution and socialist construction, the objective in mind being different.

In the past, a small number of people confined themselves to the ivory tower trying to build a car with their doors closed. Their dossiers invariably showed a serious divorce from realities. Now the approach is different as the scientific research group by trusting and relying on the masses first goes deep amidst the workers, peasants and soldiers to conduct investigations and studies.

In the past, research was done in some unpopular fields with attention devoted to those "rare diseases" involving things "lofty, difficult and advanced" while now research is directed to the frequent and common diseases, the subject of research being different.

In the past, some bourgeois "experts" doing research made the patient an object of experiment, thus crippling and injuring the workers, peasants and soldiers while now such a process is thoroughly reversed and the fruits of scientific research are made to relieve the workers, peasants and soldiers of the agony of disease, the research results being different.

In the last analysis, the difference lies in the lines. An analysis of things made all united in their awareness.

On such a basis, the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee made a point of absorbing intellectuals to participate in various struggle-criticism-transformation tasks, and gave full play to their positive role while sternly and seriously devoting intense efforts to the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals. When they scored achievements

in transforming their subjective world outlook and in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, they were given timely citations and stimulated toward further progress.

Thanks to the workers' PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Kirin Medical College who helped the college revolutionary committee in further consolidating the Party's policy on intellectuals, the broad masses of intellectuals have enhanced their consciousness for the transformation of their world outlook and given full play to their revolutionary activism. They made it known that under Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they must speed up their ideological revolution and contribute better their strength to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Communique of Second Plenary Session of Ninth Central Committee of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china

september 6, 1970

the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china opened on august 23, 1970 and concluded victoriously on september 6.

the session was attended by 155 members and 100 alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china, 255 in all.

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, personally presided over the session.

chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao spoke at the session. the members and alternate members of the central committee attending the session enthusiastically discussed the items on the agenda of the session.

the second plenary session of the ninth central committee holds: since the party's ninth national congress and the first plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, in response to the great call of our great leader chairman mao "(boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends)" and under the guidance of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country have carried out the tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and achieved great successes. the mass movement of the people of the whole country for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought continues to develop in depth. new successes and experience have been constantly gained in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste is deepening. mass revolutionary criticism is fiercely sweeping away the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi; it has enormously enhanced the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the part of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of the people, inspired the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses of the working people and given a powerful impetus to revolution

and production. rich harvests have been gathered in our socialist agriculture for eight years running, and another one is in sight this year. industrial production and capital construction are developing rapidly. the mass movement for technical innovations is vigorously forging ahead. the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite signifies that our science and technology have reached a new level. throughout the country prices are stable and the market is thriving. the situation is very good on the entire economic front. in response to chairman mao's solemn call "(boldface begins) heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland (boldface ends)", the great chinese people's liberation army, the people's militia and the people of the whole country, in order to guard against imperialist and social-imperialist aggression on our country, have further enhanced their preparedness against war ideologically, materially and organizationally. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the plenary session holds: the solemn statement chairman mao tsetung issued on may 20, 1970, "(boldface begins) people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation (boldface ends)", is a great programme for the chinese people, together with the revolutionary people of the world, to carry on the struggle against imperialism. as chairman mao pointed out, "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today (boldface ends)." the development of the international situation in the past few months has testified to this scientific thesis of chairman mao's. the people of the three countries of viet nam, laos and cambodia are continuously winning new victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the flames of the struggle of the people of korea, japan, the southeast asian countries and other countries in asia against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are raging. fearing no threat and refusing to be deceived, the palestinian and other arab people continue to persist in heroic armed struggle. from asia, africa, latin america to north america, europe and oceania, the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are vigorously surging ahead. the albanian party of labour and other genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world have continuously achieved tremendous successes in the struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have become increasingly isolated and are besieged by the revolutionary people the world over. in contrast, china's foreign relations are daily developing. on the basis of adhering to the five principles, we strive for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems and oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and have continuously won new victories. we have friends all over the world.

the plenary session holds that in the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is the fervent desire of the people of the whole country to convene the fourth national people's congress. the plenary session proposes to the standing committee of the national people's congress that necessary preparations be made so that the fourth national people's congress will be convened at an appropriate time.

the plenary session approved the state council's report on the national planning conference and the national economic plan for 1970.

the plenary session approved the report on strengthening the work for preparedness against war presented by the military commission of the central committee of the party.

the plenary session calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, resolutely carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and continue to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress.

it is imperative to continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought consciously to remould our world outlook, linking closely with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the whole party must conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics.

it is imperative to continue to "(boldface begins) carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously (boldface ends)", deepen revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to carry to the end the revolution on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front, the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure. it is imperative to grasp firmly the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste and continue to deal powerful blows to the handful of counter-revolutionaries, who sabotage socialist revolution and construction and who vainly attempt to restore capitalism.

it is imperative to continue to implement the policy of "(boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends)" in an all-round way and, with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key, work arduously, rely on our own efforts, go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the national economic plan

for 1970, continue to grasp firmly and strengthen the work for preparedness against war and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

it is imperative to fulfill the task of consolidating and building the party conscientiously and to strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally. the party organizations at all levels and all communist party members must have faith in the masses, rely on them and give further play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "(boldface begins) the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause (boldface ends)." the great, glorious and correct communist party of china is the core of leadership of the people of the whole country. on the basis of the great victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and through the ninth party congress, the whole party has achieved unprecedented unity and unification. we must continue to strengthen this unity based on the principles of mao tsetung thought.

the plenary session calls on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, the revolutionary cadres, the revolutionary intellectuals as well as all patriotic personages throughout the country to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories exclamation

the plenary session calls on the people of the whole country further to strengthen by deeds the militant unity with the people of albania, the three countries of indo-china, korea and japan, and the palestinian and other arab people, further to strengthen the militant unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end exclamation

under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, "(boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories exclamation (boldface ends)"

## INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

### Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Be a Good Worker of Chairman Mao"

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

the "people's daily" recently carried an article entitled "be a good worker of chairman mao" written by chang hung-chuan, a stoker of the crude oil workshop of the maoming shale oil company in south china province of kwangtung. the article tells how he has studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and constantly remoulded his world outlook. excerpts from the article follow:

constantly remoulding oneself in struggle

i came from a peasant family. for generations my family were poor peasants. in march, 1958, i was overjoyed to learn that oil shale deposits had been found in maoming. over many years in the past imperialism had tried to strangle us through oil supply, bullying and exploiting us. being no longer able to tolerate this, i made up my mind to be an oil worker under the leadership of chairman mao, and contribute my effort to refining more oil.

soon after i arrived at the maoming shale oil company, the leadership sent me and a number of other workers to a shale oil plant to acquire experience. i was given a job as a stoker there. the leadership there said to me: "tending a furnace is a rather arduous work as you have to deal with gas and high temperature. but, it is important because the output of crude oil depends on it." i was determined to be a good stoker.

one time, a veteran worker told me to shut the iron lid of the feeder on top of the furnace. as i climbed up, heavy smoke choked me and i could not open my eyes to see where the feeder was. i thought i must be cautious, otherwise i might fall into the furnace and get burned. three times i got near the feeder and three times i retreated. only on the fourth time i succeeded in closing the lid. the task was completed, but this question came to my mind: why did i go up three times and retreat three times? i studied chairman mao's brilliant works with this in mind. our respected and beloved chairman mao teaches us: "the working class remoulds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature, and at the same time remoulds itself. it must ceaselessly learn in the course of its work and overcome its shortcomings step by step, and must never stop doing so." these words of chairman mao's dawned on me. i realized that although i was in a worker's overall, my thinking was still very far from chairman mao's teachings and from that of the working class.

i was then determined to constantly remould my world outlook with mao tsetung thought and make myself a true worker. i always offered to do heavy work and consciously tempered myself in practice. once the plant was going to build a project and some odd job workers were needed. when i offered to go, someone tried to dampen my enthusiasm saying: "if you keep on working this way, you'll still be an odd job worker after ten years and you can't do other work." he advised me to get a light but well-paid job. i told him: "what you advocate are bourgeois ways. we proletariat serves the people

whole-heartedly and make revolution dauntlessly with the aim of overthrowing imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, eliminating the exploitation system, and emancipating the poor throughout the world and making them masters."

through that whole night i thought over this question: to be chairman mao's good worker, it is not enough for me to work hard, i must constantly raise my consciousness of class struggle. vice-chairman lin piao teaches: "without a class viewpoint, we shall not be able to carry out correctly the policies formulated by the central committee of the party; without a class viewpoint, we shall not be able to judge right and wrong; without a class viewpoint, we shall not be able to serve the people." acting in accordance with this instruction, i made an investigation and analysis of the fellow who tried to make me leave my job and found him to be a bad element who had wormed his way into the ranks of the workers.

### resolutely safeguarding chairman mao's revolutionary line

vice-chairman lin points out in his political report to the ninth party congress: "opposition and struggle between the two lines within the party are the reflection inside the party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." reviewing my experience over the past dozen years in the light of this, i came to understand all the more that chairman mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of the working class, we must follow it closely and act on it, otherwise we'll go astray.

the first square oil shale dry distillation furnace of the company was completed in 1960. when it was being put into operation, the capitalist roaders of the company, who were pursuing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "let specialists run factories", excluded the workers from taking part. they put the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" in charge of it by organizing a "specialists' group for operation". when the furnace started operation, two "specialists" heatedly argued with each other, one standing for "increasing pressure" and the other for "reducing pressure". in a sudden ear-deafening sound, the explosion-proof gate went pop and the two "specialists" ran away in panic. we workers were greatly indignant. i said: "the party and chairman mao assigned us the task of producing artificial petroleum in maoming. we'll produce it even if we have to squeeze it out from oil shale with our hands." several veteran workers and i proposed to put the furnace into operation by the workers themselves. i was elected head of the group in charge of the work. the first thing we did was to study chairman mao's brilliant writings, and recall past misery and sing praise of present happiness. we were determined to win honour for the working class. we ate and slept by the side of the furnace so as to acquaint ourselves with the pipes and learn to control the valve switches. the more we worked, the greater our confidence. finally we succeeded in putting the furnace into operation at the first trial, thus greatly heightening the revolutionary will of the working class and deflating bourgeois arrogance.

at a time when we were advancing vigorously with our work, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi clamoured "we must fall back as far as necessary in industry" and maoming was influenced by this evil trend. the capitalist roaders in our company shouted that "no future for the furnace", and that the site where the furnace was installed should be

turned into a "hotel" or "restaurant", and the "company be closed down, and the workers be sent away to find jobs for themselves".

a sharp struggle went on in my mind at this critical moment. i recalled that when chairman mao led us in taking the road of agricultural cooperation, some people also told us to cut down the agricultural cooperatives. similarly, when a great leap forward appeared in the country under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism, some people attacked us as "not-headed". and now, when we are following chairman mao's teachings and trying to produce artificial petroleum in maoming, some people came forward to prevent us from doing so. why these people's thinking is so different from ours? when we want to fly, they want us to crawl; when we want to work, they want us to stop. why?

with these questions in mind, i studied chairman mao's works. chairman mao teaches us: "opportunists who want to stem the tide are to be found almost everywhere, but the tide can never be stemmed. socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly". this teaching made me see that these people were not on the side of the workers. we are chairman mao's workers and we must closely follow him in building socialism. we refused to close down the company and left the furnace intact after overcoming many difficulties.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other counter-revolutionary revisionists were ferreted out during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this completely shattered their scheme of restoring capitalism. through the struggle, i came to understand more clearly this great teaching of chairman mao's: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle." this teaching is an irrefutable truth. as a member of the working class led by chairman mao, i must closely follow him in making revolution, and resolutely resist the interference from the "left" or right, unyieldingly.

### fostering spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death"

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." this instruction made me understand that the core of the struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook is the struggle between public interest and self interest, focussed on the question of life and death. only by putting public interest in command of one's thinking and completely dedicating oneself to the revolution can one fear neither hardship nor death.

once a furnace required an overhaul. if the usual method was applied, it would entail more than a month's break-off in operation as well as heavy expenses of state funds. so we decided to use some other method. in applying this method, the slag had to be removed first. the temperature was high, the gas strong and it was very dusty inside the furnace. after working for several hours on end, i felt my limbs get numb and my head ache acutely. suddenly it was all dark before me and i fell. when i came to, the leaders and other

comrades persuaded me to take a rest. however, i regarded the task i was undertaking as a political battle that had to be won in order to win honour for chairman mao and our socialist motherland. so i went on working with a sledge-hammer. the furnace was overhauled in a short time.

on a march day last year, the exhauster broke down and a great deal of oil-containing gas within the furnace flowed out along the pipes and a serious explosion was imminent. at this critical moment, our great leader chairman mao's teaching came across my mind: "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai". to save state property, i dashed forward at the risk of my life. as i climbed up the pipe, i suddenly felt dizzy. i immediately bit my tongue and the pain made my mind clear. i rushed on and closed the valve with all my strength, cutting off the gas fire. a serious explosion was thus prevented.

i have been a stoker for a dozen years and the more i work, the more i love my job and the happier i feel. the work is hard, but i want to be a stoker all my life because it is linked with the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

## PLA MEDICAL SERVICE

### Jen-min Jih-pao Article: People Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought Are All-Triumphant

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)**

medical workers of a hospital under the chinese people's liberation army kunming units have successfully saved a heroic fighter who received burns on 95 per cent of his body surface, creating a miracle in the treatment of burns. their success is due to the application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts.

the medical group in charge of treating the patient summed up their experience in a recent "people's daily" article entitled "people armed with mao tsetung thought are all-triumphant". excerpts follow:

chao teh-chun, a heroic fighter on guard duty at an oil depot on the afternoon of march 27 this year, fought courageously against a mountain fire which was sweeping toward the depot and he was seriously burnt. he received burns on 95 per cent of his body surface, with third and fourth degree burns accounting for 90 per cent. the extent and depth of his burns were four times that stated in medical literature as beyond cure. when chao teh-chun was sent to the hospital that evening, the hospital party committee immediately called a meeting at which an emergency treatment group comprising personnel of traditional chinese medicine and western medicine and surgery and internal medicine was set up to save the patient on the verge of death.

most of our comrades in the emergency treatment group had not had experience in burn cases, and the hospital did not have equipment for that purpose either. confronted with these difficulties, we first of all studied chairman mao's great teachings "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed" and "weapons are an important factor in war, but not

the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." these teachings made us realize that certain equipment is needed for saving a patient with a high percentage of burns on his body, but it is more important to guide the treatment with invincible mao tsetung thought. poor though the equipment may be, so long as the subjective initiative of everyone is brought into full play, the material difficulties can be overcome one after another.

the first thing to do to save the patient was to deal with his shock. this called for immediate blood transfusions. but all the patient's subcutaneous blood vessels were burnt and it was impossible to use any of these blood vessels for a transfusion. what was to be done? chairman mao teaches: "at certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. but through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." this teaching of chairman mao's gave us wisdom and strength. we daringly made an incision in the patient's groin and inserted the transfusion tube into a large vein. a nurse named ho shu-lan even tried to find out veins on the patient's scalp to transfuse blood. she worked for five hours under electric light of 200-watt and finally located a vein along a burnt vessel. after a tense emergency operation of 24 hours, the patient came to and called "long live chairman mao exclamation" he was enabled to triumph over the shock.

the very danger that had to be dealt with was bacterial septicemia due to suppuration of the wound surface. this threatened the patient's life. it was essential to heal the surface of the wounds as quickly as possible so as to prevent infection. this required that the crusts be removed before they suppurated and the wounds covered with homografts (skin grafts from another donor) in order to prevent new infection.

the patient was running a high fever with a temperature over 40 degrees centigrade and the pulse was 160 beats per minute. these unfavourable conditions posed problems for performing several major operations within one week and making small grafts of the patient's remaining good skin in the unburnt areas and applying them all over his body, in addition to homografts.

the hospital party committee organized the medical workers to study over and over again chairman mao's great teaching: "we are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers. our goal must be attained. our goal can certainly be attained."

chairman mao's teaching illuminated the road forward. we were determined to remove the crusts at an early stage and to operate before the crusts suppurated. in preparation, we gave the patient ample fluids and blood transfusions so that he could stand the ordeal. after working intensely for more than half a day we successfully finished the first operation. the patient's condition remained stable after the operation. advancing from the success already won, we performed two other major operations.

after the third operation the patient's condition suddenly deteriorated. his temperature soon dropped from over 40 degrees to below 36 degrees and his pulse and breathing became feeble. this happened because we had not had time yet to remove the crusts on his back and they had become suppurative.

there was bacterial septicemia. if we performed an operation under such circumstances the patient would be in danger, but if we allowed the pus to continue forming the patient's life would be in still greater danger.

so we studied chairman mao's teachings:

"the inferior side can wrest the initiative and victory from the superior side by securing certain conditions through active subjective endeavour in accordance with the actual circumstances."

we realized that through our subjective endeavour some way could be found to prevent bacteria from entering the blood stream during the operation. therefore, we used a great amount of antibiotics to eliminate bacteria before the operation and strove to perform an operation with aseptic technique so that only a small amount of bacteria or none would enter the blood stream. our subjective endeavour to turn the unfavourable factors into favourable ones ensured that the fourth major operation was very successful and removed the patient from danger. we performed four major operations in seven days and made skin grafts, thus reducing the surface of the wounds of third and fourth degree burns from 90 per cent to 25 per cent.

although we took the initiative to remove the crusts in the early stage the burn areas were too extensive for us to have removed all the crusts by them. septicemia occurred again. the circumstances put us in a passive situation. we must use antibiotics to control septicemia, but if we used them for long, the bacteria would develop resistance and make this treatment ineffective. following chairman mao's teaching on concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces by mopping-up operation, we boldly used the method of fighting and winning a battle by quick action. we used big doses of the most effective antibiotics so as to destroy nearly all the bacteria and held the rest in check for the time being so that they could not develop resistance. thus we successfully dealt with the knotty problem of bacteria resistance to antibiotics.

we could control the bacterial infection, but we were still in a passive position in controlling fungal infection. in the later period of fighting infection, we discovered that the patient began to have fungal infection. with the bacteria virtually eliminated, control over the fungus was lost. it became active. we came to master the law of the struggle and mutual control between bacteria and fungus and used bacteria to control the fungus. when growth of fungus became active, we withdrew all antibiotics to activate the bacteria. the bacteria controlled the fungus and eliminated it. although the bacteria became active again, it was not strong enough to cause septicemia. the bacteria could again be brought under control with the use of antibiotics. by taking advantage of the contradiction between bacteria and fungus, we prevented septicemia caused by fungus.

but human body is an organic whole of a unity of opposites. if lesions occur on one part of the body, other parts are certainly affected. after the patient had sustained extensive burns great changes would certainly occur in his internal organs. during emergency treatment we took good care to protect the patient's internal organs from the very beginning. after the patient was relieved of the danger of shock, members of the emergency treatment group gave him refrigerant medicine every day to alleviate the remnant heat and poison from the burns.

but after a few days we found that the patient was fond of eating steaming hot food and this was an internal "symptom of a cold nature". why? in accordance with chairman mao's teaching we tried to find the essence. a severely burned patient, stimulated by the flaming fire, usually has real "symptoms of a hot nature" at the beginning. but with the progress of the condition the situation regarding his internal organs, which have sustained a strong external stimulus, starts to transform itself into the opposite and "symptoms of a cold nature" appeared. these symptoms are not too obvious at the time but they reflect the essence of the thing. although there are many "symptoms of a hot nature", actually they are not the significant symptoms by then.

to eliminate the "cold symptoms" it was essential to break with the convention set in some medical books that medicine of a "hot" nature should not be used at such time. we boldly blazed a new trail and prescribed such medicine for the patient to aid his digestion and strengthen his stomach, effectively protecting his digestive organs. thus we enabled the patient to maintain a hearty appetite and eat lots of solids and strengthen the resistance of his internal organs. because we acted completely in accordance with chairman mao's philosophic concepts and brought into full play our subjective initiative, we could at each stage move from being passive to active and change unfavourable factors into favourable ones, and the patient's condition improved with each passing day.

our revolutionary practice during the more than 100 days of intense efforts gave us a vivid lesson in mao tsetung thought and deepened our proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao. we gained a deep understanding that if we had firm faith in the infinite power of mao tsetung thought we were able to perform every kind of miracle, and if we acted completely in accordance with chairman mao's philosophic concepts we were able to win constant success in changing the objective world.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Calls on Algerian Minister of Commerce

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 9, 1970)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min yesterday called on algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker. they had a warm and friendly talk.

during the talk, minister yaker expressed warm welcome to the respected representative from the friendly people's republic of china. he said that the algerian people highly praise the friendship and cooperation between algeria and china and highly appreciate china's just stand in support of the peoples of palestine, arab countries and indo-china in their struggle against imperialist aggression.

he continued that algeria follows an independent and anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist policy, resolutely opposes the "rogers plan", unconditionally supports the palestinian people's armed struggle and firmly stands on the side of the indo-chinese peoples and of the african people still under the colonial rule.

vice-minister chou hua-min thanked minister yaker for the invitation and said that he was glad to see the achievements attained continuously by the algerian people in safeguarding their national independence and in building their country.

vice-minister chou hua-min expressed admiration for the just stand taken by the algerian government and people on the middle east and indo-chinese questions.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang was present on the occasion.

on the same evening, minister yaker gave a dinner in honour of vice-minister chou hua-min.

## CHINA AND BULGARIA

### Bulgarian Charge D'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

krum bosev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the bulgarian people's republic in peking, gave a reception here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the bulgarian socialist revolution.

present at the reception were leading members of chinese departments including fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, liu hsi-wen and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Cambodian Diplomat in Czechoslovakia Isoup Ganthy Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

cambodian diplomat in czechoslovakia isoup ganthy who had declared his decision to join the national united front of kampuchea, arrived here by air today.

mr. isoup ganthy was warmly welcomed at the airport by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; and koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in peking.

also present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia; jun jong yung, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and others.

in a statement to the press circles he made at the airport, mr. isoup ganthy sternly condemned the heinous crimes committed against the khmer people by the u.s. imperialists and their puppets of saigon, bangkok and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique. he made an urgent appeal to his colleagues in the diplomatic circles to join and reinforce the national united front of kampuchea whose programme represents the just and noble aspirations of the khmer people. the statement reads in full as follows:

at this historic moment when the khmer people, closely united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, as its chairman, wage in concert with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples a heroic struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their puppets, it is a great honour for me to be able to come to peking, capital of the great people's republic of china, the extremely reliable rear of the peoples of indo-china. allow me to present my respectful greetings and warm thanks to the great chinese people, to their government and to most respected chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

in the name of all the patriotic khmer residents in czechoslovakia i express my profound respects and deep gratitude to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau and prime minister, the political bureau and the royal government of national union of cambodia for their constant solicitude and for having enthusiastically welcomed us into this reputed and patriotic movement -- the national united front of kampuchea. in prague we fulfilled our modest duty as patriots in rallying to the national united front of kampuchea and in responding to the historic march 23, 1970 appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk,

head of state of cambodia, and in conformity with the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea. i seize this occasion to express my complete agreement with the september 2, 1970 statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia on the said affair of prague.

in the course of our struggle during the last few weeks, we received active aid and support from comrades-in-arms fighting against the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys. we had the sympathy of the world's people, including the czechoslovak people with admirably patriotic, progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist noble traditions. how should all these comrades-in-arms and friends be thanked exclamation

in the last few weeks i admired the fighting spirit of all our young patriotic students against the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys as well as their determination to serve the khmer people to defeat the american aggressors and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique. i was extremely honoured to be with our young brothers in prague who think and act courageously like their comrades in cambodia, france, u.s.s.r., china, g.d.r., korea, etc... and even in the united states. i think that it is satisfying for their elders to see our young people work body and soul together with our people fighting the u.s. aggressors.

placing myself at the disposal of the national united front of kampuchea, i strongly condemn the heinous crimes committed against the khmer people by the u.s. imperialists and their puppets of saigon, bangkok and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique. i hope to be able to make my slight contribution to the struggle of our people and their valiant national liberation army which has already liberated more than two-thirds of the territory embracing nearly three million inhabitants. my joy is proportionate to the panic of the traitors lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh and their u.s., saigon and thailand masters. nothing can stop the victorious offensives by our national liberation army which is already at the door of phnom penh.

i venture to make an urgent appeal to all my former colleagues in the diplomatic circles to join and reinforce the national united front of kampuchea, the programme of which represents the just and noble aspirations of the khmer people. i beg my former colleagues to examine their conscience and ask themselves this question: whom to serve? to serve the khmer people united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea? or to serve the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique which is in the pay of the u.s. imperialists who have brought misfortune to our people?

i am convinced that the khmer people, together with the vietnamese and laotian peoples, will be victorious and my beloved country, cambodia, will recover its independence, peace, neutrality and sovereignty, its territorial integrity will be respected and it will become democratic and prosperous. in their just struggle, the khmer people are supported by the people of the whole world, including the valiant czechoslovak people to whom i pay my respect and extend my warm gratitude.

long live my beloved country cambodia exclamation

long live the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

down with the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique exclamation

## CAMBODIA

### Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Statement Repudiating Fabrication by US Imperialism

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement today, sternly repudiating the despicable rumours fabricated by the c.i.a. in an attempt to split the militant solidarity of the indo-chinese people. the statement reads as follows:

the royal government of national union of cambodia has the honour to draw the attention of world opinion to the so-called appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, concerning the so-called intervention by "north vietnamese" troops in cambodia reported by afp in its dispatches no. 176-180, 084 and 085 from phnom penh on september 7, 1970.

the royal government of national union of cambodia rejects utterly and categorically this so-called appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk. we know that this is a new treacherous manoeuvre perpetrated by the c.i.a., instrument of the u.s. imperialists. in fact, we are not unaware that for several weeks, the c.i.a. has set up a radio station carrying the name "radio n.u.f.k." and has gone so far as to use certain terms employed by the genuine "voice of n.u.f.k." so as to abuse the good faith of the listeners of the latter whose influence has been growing wider and wider. unable to hide any longer the numerous victories scored by our national liberation armed forces on the battlefield and the numerous diplomatic successes of the n.u.f.k., the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys have resorted to this despicable trick of psychological warfare in order to create confusion in the minds of our friends and the great number of people who give support and sympathy to our just cause. this ignominious trick is also aimed at sowing discord among the members of the front of anti-imperialist struggle.

the royal government of national union of cambodia warns these despicable imperialists and their lackeys that whatever they do, they can never split the monolithic front of struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, nor can they weaken our firm, common determination to fight them till total and final victory.

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Economic Delegation from Ceylon

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this evening gave a banquet warmly welcoming the economic delegation from ceylon headed by tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade.

present at the banquet were n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in peking,

and his wife, and hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife.

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, spoke at the banquet. he expressed, on behalf of the chinese government and the chinese people, warm welcome to the distinguished guests from ceylon.

fang yi praised the ceylonese people as an industrious and courageous people who had a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. he said: "under the leadership of its prime minister her excellency madame sirimavo bandaranaike, the ceylonese government is now continuing to pursue the policy of independence and neutrality formulated by the late prime minister his excellency mr. solomon bandaranaike; externally, it upholds a just stand and opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war, thus winning favourable comments from the progressive public opinion of various countries."

fang yi added: "as prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike said not long ago, this neutralist policy does not mean sitting on the fence with mouths shut. the ceylonese government sternly condemns u.s. imperialism and its accomplices for their acts of aggression; actively supports the korean people, the indo-chinese peoples and the arab peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation."

"at home, the ceylonese government is working to eliminate the imperialist forces and promote the development of national economy. all this testifies to the noble spirit of the ceylonese government and people in defying brute force, upholding justice and safeguarding national dignity, and is an encouragement to the afro-asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese government and people express deep admiration for such spirit on your part", he declared.

fang yi said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations between china and ceylon have further developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. the two countries have carried out full mutual assistance, cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade and cultural fields and supported and assisted each other in international affairs. ceylon has all along stood for the restoration of china's legitimate position in the united nations and has made efforts to this end. the chinese government expresses thanks for this."

fang yi said: "tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao are imbued with still greater enthusiasm and stronger fighting will and, in accordance with the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, are grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, building our socialist motherland with greater, faster, better and more economical results; as always, they will firmly support the people of all countries in their struggle against imperialism."

minister ilangaratne in his speech reviewed the progress in the economic and cultural cooperation between ceylon and china

since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. he specially mentioned the two visits of premier chou en-lai to ceylon and the visit of madame bandaranaike to china. he said: "to add a personal note, this is my second visit to your great country. i was last here in 1962 and i am happy to be back in china now to be able to see the significant and revolutionary changes that have taken place in china particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution inspired and led by your great leader -- chairman mao tsetung."

referring to the several progressive steps taken by the ceylonese government under the leadership of madame bandaranaike both in internal and external policies, minister ilangaratne said: "we have already recognised the governments of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the german democratic republic. we are pledged to support all people's liberation movements. our sympathies are with the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince sihanouk and the palestinian liberation organisation and in support of the just struggle of the arab people, the government of ceylon has decided to suspend the relations with israel."

minister ilangaratne said: "ceylon has consistently supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. the united nations organisation has become a mockery when it has barred its doors to a country which has the largest population in the world. it is a bigger farce to imagine that the great chinese people who form nearly one-fifth of the population of the world could be represented at the united nations by a little island which is a puppet of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces. to us there is only one china -- and that is the people's republic of china."

the ceylonese minister condemned imperialist and neo-colonialist forces for exerting pressure on ceylon led by madame bandaranaike. he said that it was only a few years ago that ceylon was able to break away from the shackles of imperialism and to obtain political independence. yet ceylon still had to reckon with the threat from the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism in the economic sphere. he said that in the task of economic reconstruction and the struggle against neo-colonialism, the ceylonese people were encouraged by the statement of chairman mao tsetung:

"in the fight for complete liberation the oppressed people rely first of all on their own struggle and then, and only then, on international assistance. the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. this is our internationalist duty."

also present at the banquet were leading members of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, lo kuei-po, chen teh-ho, fang ke, liu hsi-wen, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and fang kao.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and ceylon. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the daily growing friendship between the two peoples and relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

## CHINA AND HUNGARY

### Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts New Hungarian Ambassador's Credentials

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by godor ferenc, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of hungary to the people's republic of china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a friendly talk with ambassador godor ferenc.

among those present on the occasion was chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Second Youth Study Group

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met in a very cordial atmosphere all members of the second youth study group sent to visit china by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with hajime kitamura as its leader and katsu hamano as its deputy leader.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a friendly talk with the young japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsu ming, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, tsai tzu-min and hsu chung-ching.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

**Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message to Comrades Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun Most Warmly Greeting 22nd Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, most warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the full text of the message reads as follows:

pyongyang

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, we, on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the fraternal korean people.

the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is the great result of the korean people's long revolutionary struggles. under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people have traversed a brilliant path over the past 22 years. in the three years of korea's fatherland liberation war in resisting u.s. imperialist aggression, the korean people, defying brute force and fighting courageously, defeated the u.s. aggressors, and thus not only defended the independence and security of their fatherland but also made important contributions to the cause of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. in the struggle for building

socialism, the korean people, relying on their own efforts, working hard and acting with staunch revolutionary will, have scored tremendous achievements. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the fraternal korean people. we sincerely wish the korean people continuous and greater successes in the cause of revolution and construction in the days to come.

at present the world revolutionary situation is excellent. a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging. in order to extricate itself from its predicament in which it is beset with troubles both at nome and abroad, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its collusion with japanese militarism in frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war. the revival of japanese militarism poses a serious threat to the chinese people, the korean people, the three indo-chinese peoples, the southeast asian peoples and the other asian peoples. in the face of our arch enemies, it is of very great significance to continuously strengthen the close unity between the chinese and korean peoples, the three indo-chinese peoples and all the asian peoples. the strength of such revolutionary unity is invincible and is the reliable guarantee for defeating the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the chinese people have always highly treasured their great friendship and militant unity with the fraternal korean people forged and developed in the long struggles against the common enemies and will, as always, continue their efforts to further consolidate and strengthen such friendship and unity. the chinese people most resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the realization of the unification of their fatherland. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to launch a new war of aggression in korea, the chinese people will give firm support to the korean people in dealing blows at the aggressors till complete victory.

long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china,

lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china,

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 8, 1970

## Peking Reception Celebrates 22nd Anniversary of Founding of DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)

the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife, and members of the embassy attended the reception on invitation.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the reception was filled with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and fighting unity between the people of china and korea. the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung in the reception hall. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries chatted cordially. they repeatedly drank toasts to the everlasting militant friendship cemented in blood between the people of china and korea.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, spoke at the reception. he warmly praised the heroic korean people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition for their great victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and in the cause of socialist construction, won under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party.

ting hsi-lin pointed out: "the friendship and relations of cooperation between the people of china and korea are developing with each passing day. the militant friendship and great unity between the two peoples are a mighty strength and the reliable guarantee for smashing the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

ting hsi-lin strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of colluding with japanese militarism in frenziedly pushing ahead the policies of aggression and war and carrying out constant, frantic provocations against the peoples of china, korea and other asian countries. he said: "faced with the united strength of the peoples of china, korea, the three indo-chinese countries and other asian countries, all criminal schemes of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are doomed to ignominious failure".

ting hsi-lin declared in conclusion: "the chinese people, following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, will, as always, firmly support the fraternal korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland."

ambassador hyun joon keuk in his speech said that the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea was an epoch-making

event in the korean people's history of revolutionary struggles for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and for the cause of socialism and communism.

the democratic people's republic of korea, founded and led by comrade kim il sung, was invincible, he added. it had traversed a course full of glory and victory and carried out epochal transformation.

the ambassador stressed: "korea and china are neighbours as closely related to each other as blood to flesh. the two peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. the two peoples have shed much blood together in their protracted, arduous and hazardous struggles against imperialism and for national independence. in the struggle against our common enemy -- u.s. and japanese imperialism, the korean people will likewise unite closely with the fraternal chinese people, fighting and winning victory together."

in conclusion, ambassador hyun joon keuk said: "the korean people sincerely hope that the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, will make new successes in the revolution and in all fields of construction."

also present at the reception were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including li chiang, han nien-lung, liu ta-yu, shen chien, han li-yen, chai cheng-wen and hsiang chien.

## Korean Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Banquet in Peking Warmly Celebrating 22nd Anniversary of Founding of DPRK

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)**

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk gave a banquet here this evening warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. chinese and cambodian anti-imperialist comrades-in-arms attended the banquet on invitation, joining the korean comrades-in-arms in celebrating the glorious festival of the korean people.

present at the banquet were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk; and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese p.l.a.; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also present at the banquet were: the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trin dinh thao, president of the central committee of the alliance and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and

the economic delegation from ceylon headed by tikiri banda ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade.

in the banquet hall there were portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, as well as the national flags of china and korea. the band played the national anthems of china and korea at the beginning of the banquet.

ambassador hyun joon keuk and vice-premier li hsien-nien delivered speeches full of revolutionary spirit at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and militant friendship cemented with blood between the people of china and korea. both speeches (full texts released separately) were greeted by extremely warm applause.

the chinese, korean and cambodian comrades-in-arms time and again drank toasts to the health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, to the health of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the health of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

also present at the banquet were: ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia dr. ngo hou and his wife, general duong sam ol and his wife, thiounn mumm, and huot sambath and his wife.

also present were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including wang hui-chiu, li chiang, fang yi, chang ling-pin, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chou jen-chieh, chung hui, li chia-yi, pieh tsu-hou, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, wu tai, liu fu, chai cheng-wen, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, nan nien-lung, chen teh-ho, yang chieh, kuo lu, tseng wei, chang chi-jui, liang chi-chou, shen chien, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, ti fu-tsai, tsao cheng, li chiang-chuan, chang hsi, tsui hsing, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, chou jung-kuo and ma jen-hui.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

## Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by ambassador hyun joon keuk at the banquet celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

respected comrade chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng,

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected representatives, ambassadors, charges d'affaires from various countries and their wives,

dear comrades and friends,

today the korean people are marking the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, their fatherland, in the magnificent circumstances that the whole country is seething with a general offensive for occupying all the heights of the seven-year plan before the historic 5th congress of the workers' party of korea and that the flames of the anti-u.s. national salvation struggle are rising furiously in south korea.

i would like to express my sincere thanks to you for your congratulations on this significant national holiday of our people, sharing seats with us tonight.

the democratic people's republic of korea was founded on the 9th of september 1948, succeeding to the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea was a historical event which opened a new epoch in the history of our country and in the life of our people.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the forty million korean people, taught as follows:

"with the foundation of the democratic people's republic of korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands."

in the past 22 years, under the banner of the republic, our people have traversed a road of brilliant victory and created the most glorious new era of prosperity and progress on the territory of our fatherland under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader.

holding aloft the glorious banner of the republic, our people defended in honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland and safeguarded peace in asia and the world by defeating u.s. imperialism which perpetrated an armed aggression to wipe out our republic at its infancy.

after the war, in fact, innumerable difficulties were piled up one upon another before our people.

but our people have overcome all the difficulties in the post-war rehabilitation and construction and marched forward, upholding the teachings of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, that so long as there are people, territory, the party and the people's power, a new life can be created.

as a result, the old social economic relations and class relations which continued for centuries long have been fundamentally changed and exploitation and oppression abolished for good. our people have built a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defending in national defence, with the most advanced socialist system in which all people are enjoying freedom and happiness.

the fact that recently the cabinet of our republic has increased the salaries of the factory and office workers by 31.5 per cent is a brilliant result of the independent national economy set up under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, and an excellent proof of the victory of the socialist system established in our country.

the political and ideological unity of the entire korean people who are firmly rallied with a single mind and will around the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of revolution, has become an invincible one which no force can break down.

in the past 22 years, a great forward movement has been made in the struggle of the south korean people for the south korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland under the banner of the republic.

the south korean revolutionaries and patriotic people have, from the first days of the occupation of south korea by u.s. imperialism, vigorously fought against the policies of colonial subordination and military aggression of the enemy and through this protracted struggle they have founded the united revolutionary party, their vanguard, and are continuously expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces and waging a nationwide anti-u.s. national salvation struggle of various forms including armed struggle.

comrades and friends,

though a quarter of the century has passed since the defeat of the japanese imperialists in korea, still now the southern part of our fatherland is trampled down mercilessly by u.s. imperialism and the korean people are suffering from the division of the territory and the split of the nation owing to the occupation of south korea by the u.s. imperialists and their colonial rule.

the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation in the whole of the country and the realization of the unification of the fatherland is the extremest national task of the korean people and the long-cherished, earnest desire of our people.

u.s. imperialism which crawled into south korea to replace japanese imperialism has not only turned south korea into its complete colony and military base but also pursued a heinous ambition of invading the whole of korea and asia, making stepping-stone of south korea.

the u.s. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating the manoeuvres of aggression and war against the northern half of the republic on land and sea and in sky, stubbornly opposing the just proposal of the government of our republic for the independent unification of the fatherland while intensifying their policies of colonial subordination in south korea.

owing to the stepping-up aggression machinations of the u.s. imperialists, today, the situation in our country is extremely tense and a serious situation in which a new war may break out at any moment has been created.

recently u.s. imperialism has been making a false clamour about the so-called "reduction" or "partial withdrawal" of the u.s. aggression troops occupying south korea. but, in reality, behind the screen, it is further stepping up the provocation manoeuvres of a new war.

such war clamours of u.s. imperialism can not but bring the consequence of hastening its own defeat.

the korean people and the people's army who are firmly rallied with a single mind and will around comrade kim il sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander, prominent military strategist and the great leader of the korean revolution, are fully ready to crush the aggressors if the u.s. imperialists dare provoke a new war.

our people and people's army are full of determination to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and all-out war for all-out war.

the korean people must drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and overthrow the pak jung hee clique and accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by further strengthening the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the republic, the revolutionary base of korea, while increasing the revolutionary forces of south korea and strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

the u.s. imperialists are not only running wild to launch a new war in korea but also intensifying the policies of aggression and war in the whole area of asia.

the u.s. imperialists have expanded the criminal aggressive war against the vietnamese people and perpetrated armed intervention in laos and are venturing an armed invasion against cambodia on a large scale.

the u.s. imperialists occupy illegally and continually taiwan, the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and have turned it into their complete colony and military base.

u.s. imperialism is making taiwan of a stepping-stone to perpetrate ceaseless military provocation and aggressive activities against the chinese people.

today the u.s. imperialists are rearming the japanese militarists and bringing them as "shock brigade" in their aggression in asia.

now the japanese militarists, historically being accustomed to make "windfall" with the backing of the big ones, are actively serving u.s. imperialism in its aggressive policy in asia and running frenziedly to realize their old dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

the sato reactionary clique is even clamouring that south korea is "indispensable to the security of japan" and taiwan, too, is an "important point for the security of japan".

the present realities clearly prove that the struggle against japanese imperialism is a part of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in aisa and the world.

the korean people value the solidarity with the people of all countries of the world fighting against imperialism and actively support their revolutionary struggle.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, taught us as follows:

"the peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the u.s. beast and behead it all over the world. the u.s. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end.".

the complete ruin of the world imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and all the reactionaries and the final victory of the joint struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is an inevitable fact.

this is the fundamental trend of our time which no force can check.

"people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", statement issued on may 20th by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, constitutes a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world.

our people fully support and encourage the chinese people in their just struggle for liberating taiwan, the sacred territory of their fatherland.

the korean people actively support and aid the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and for the defence of the independence and freedom of the fatherland.

the korean people actively support the revolutionary struggle of the cuban people who are successfully building socialism, crushing the aggressive manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and the just struggle of the arab peoples who are fighting u.s. imperialism and the israeli aggressors and resolutely support and encourage the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

comrades and friends,

the two peoples of korea and china are intimate friends and comrades-in-arms who have lived on as close neighbours

with a stream of river between them and shared their fate in the protracted struggle against u.s. and japanese imperialism.

as the mountains and fields of china are suffused with noble blood and traits of struggle of the korean communists and revolutionary people, the blood shed by the chinese volunteers and their exploits of the valiant struggle are engraved everywhere in our country.

in the difficult period of the fatherland liberation war of the korean people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors the chinese people sent the volunteers organized by their fine sons and daughters and supported the just struggle of our people with blood.

the mass heroism displayed by the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers during the korean war and the firm solidarity of the peoples of the two countries constituted a living example of the proletarian internationalism.

the korean people have never forgotten the proletarian internationalist aid given by the chinese people and the peoples of fraternal countries during the last fatherland liberation war and during the post-war rehabilitation and construction and are grateful for them.

the militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples established in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle, overcoming the trials of history, has been newly developed in many fields through the recent friendly visit to our country by comrade premier chou en-lai, the reciprocal visits of the delegations of the two countries and the events held in our two countries on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the provocation of the korean war and occupation of taiwan by u.s. imperialism and the visit to china by the military delegation of our country.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, taught as follows:

"should u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new adventurous war of aggression again, then the korean people will, as in the past, together with the chinese people, fight against the enemy to the end in defence of the victorious gains of socialism and in defence of peace in asia and the rest of the world."

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, taught as follows:

"..... but so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people."

the two peoples of korea and china will in the future, too, firmly unite in the struggle against the common enemy and fight together and win victories together.

today the might of the people's republic of china is increasing and strengthening day by day and she is standing as a powerful anti-imperialist force in the world.

through the great cultural revolution, the chinese people have been doing their best to get greater, quicker, better and more economical results to accelerate the socialist construction

and are making the defence capacity of the country more solidly, coping with the manoeuvres of barbarous aggression and war pursued by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the korean people rejoice over as their own over all the successes made by the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at its head and comrade lin piao at its vice-head and wish them greater successes in the future.

i would like to express once again my thanks to comrades and friends from various countries who congratulate us on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, the auspicious national holiday of the korean people.

finally,

may i propose a toast to:

invincible militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of korea and china sealed with blood,

good-health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

good-health of respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk,

good-health of respected comrade vice-chairman lin piao,

good-health of respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

good-health of respected prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

good-health of respected comrade chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng,

good-health of respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

good-health of the representatives and diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives present here, and

good-health of comrades and friends.

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet given by ambassador hyun joon keuk in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea:

respected comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk and madame hyun joon keuk,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

dear comrades and friends,

on the occasion of celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, we are very glad today to be here at the kind invitation of comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk to join our korean comrades in celebrating this brilliant festival of the korean people. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i extend sincere and warm congratulations to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

the korean people are a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea is the great fruit of victory won by the korean people under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung through long and valiant struggles against japanese imperialism. the democratic people's republic is the first revolutionary political power in the history of korea, which truly represents the interests of the people. however, u.s. imperialism, which after world war ii took the place of japanese fascism in asia, launched a barbarous war of aggression against the korean people shortly after the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, in a vain attempt to strangle the young republic and further to invade china's mainland. confronted with the frenzied attacks of u.s. imperialism and its vassals, the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, united as one and rising valiantly in resistance, finally defeated the blustering u.s. imperialism through three years of bloody battle, defended their fruits of victory and won the great victory of the fatherland liberation war. such revolutionary spirit of the korean people of defying brute force, daring to struggle and daring to win has set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people of the world in their anti-imperialist struggles.

after the armistice, the industrious and brave korean people, acting upon the teachings of comrade premier kim il sung, rapidly healed the wounds of war and, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, have vigorously unfolded a chollima movement and scored tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. the chinese people are elated and inspired by every achievement of the korean people as of their own and wish them new and still greater victories in revolution and construction.

comrades exclamation innumerable facts prove that imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat and its aggressive nature will never change. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has long pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." after the armistice in korea, u.s. imperialism has not only continued to hang on in south korea and refused to get out, turned south korea into its colony and military base, and tried hard to obstruct the unification of korea, but also carried out ceaseless military provocations and war threats from the air, sea and land against the democratic people's republic of korea.

attempting to unleash a new war of aggression. just two days ago, u.s. imperialism made frenzied armed provocations against the northern part of korea. what is more, japanese militarism, which has already been revived with the fostering of u.s. imperialism, is making wild attempts to stage a come-back and realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", brazenly stretching its aggressive claws into south korea and our territory taiwan and serving as shock troops for u.s. imperialism in pushing its criminal scheme of "using asians to fight asians". recently, the japanese reactionaries collected together the pak jung hi puppet clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to form a so-called "liaison committee", thereby further bolstering up the west pacific aggressive military alliance with u.s. imperialism as its behind-the-scenes boss and japan as its main prop, directing the spearhead of aggression squarely against the peoples of korea, china, indo-china and other asian countries. not long ago, u.s. vice-president agnew again sneaked into south korea, taiwan and other places to engage in activities of giving blood transfusions to and pepping up u.s. imperialism's reactionary puppets and plotting new schemes for aggression.

however, the present era is no longer the time when japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism could ride roughshod over and do whatever they liked with the people of other countries. our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20 this year, "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the development of the world situation is becoming ever more favourable to the revolutionary people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. the revolutionary forces of the asian peoples, including the japanese people, are daily growing in strength. the three indo-chinese peoples have won splendid victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression is ever deepening. the democratic people's republic of korea, standing erect at the eastern outpost, has become a staunch bulwark against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the heroic korean people are invincible. the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung pointed out that the korean people, under the leadership of the korean workers' party, "are keeping up a tenacious struggle to be fully prepared to crush any surprise attack by u.s. imperialism and its stooges and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, and to accelerate socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland". should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dare to unleash a new war of aggression in face of the revolutionary forces of the asian peoples and particularly of the united strength of the chinese and korean peoples and the three indo-chinese peoples which is being daily consolidated and developed, nothing but an even more disastrous defeat awaits them.

china and korea are friendly fraternal neighbours, and our two peoples are close comrades-in-arms who have long fought shoulder to shoulder. our friendship is cemented with blood in the struggles against our common enemies and cannot be undermined by anyone. in the face of the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, our friendship and unity have been further consolidated and developed, displaying ever stronger might with each passing day. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people, following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, will, as always, firmly support the korean people's just

struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland till complete victory.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk and madame hyun joon keuk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends exclamation

## CHINA AND RUMANIA

### Chinese Journalist Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

the chinese journalist delegation returned here by air today after concluding a friendly visit to rumania.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs and peking journalistic units yuan lu-lin, chang cheng-teh, tsui chin-yao and chang shih-cheng.

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rumanian embassy in peking, was also present.

when the delegation left bucharest on september 6, it was seen off at the airport by vlad popa, director of the department of information of the rumanian ministry of foreign affairs; stojan, deputy director of the international department of the paper "scinteia"; and others.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy in rumania, was also present.

the chinese journalist delegation arrived in rumania on august 21. during its stay in rumania, it attended the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of rumania, visited factories and villages in some counties and saw military

exercises staged by patriotic detachments. the delegation was received by dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee, and nicolae ecobescu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. it made wide and friendly contacts with the rumanian journalist circles.

- chinese ambassador to rumania chang hai-feng gave a reception on september 4 in honour of the chinese journalist delegation visiting rumania. leading members of the rumanian organizations concerned attended the reception.

## CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang, Counsellor Bui Tan Linh Give Banquet for Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Force Visiting China

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)**

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation to china of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trinh dinh thao.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, was present.

ambassador nguyen van quang spoke at the banquet. he said: "the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces has come to great china on a friendly visit at a time when the south vietnamese people and the entire people of viet nam, united as one and fearing no hardships and sacrifices, are fighting continuously for the realization of the sacred testament of president ho chi minh and to honour the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, and have achieved brilliant victories. this is a very nice expression of the militant unity and friendship between the people of viet nam and china."

he went on to say that the vietnamese people "have yet to wage protracted, hard struggles in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. however, we are confident that with iron unity and the spirit of self-reliance and with sympathy, support and enormous and effective aid from china and other friends in the world, the vietnamese people and the indo-chinese people as a whole, fighting closely together, will score ever more brilliant victories and win complete victory."

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, then took the floor. he said: "the distinguished south vietnamese guests headed by president trinh dinh thao have come to our country on a friendly visit, defying hardships all the way from the anti-u.s. imperialist frontline and bringing to us happy news of victory of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s.

aggression and for national salvation as well as the fraternal feelings of the people of south viet nam. this is a tremendous inspiration to the chinese people engaged in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

he said: "in his speech full of warmth, ambassador nguyen van quang time and again expressed thanks for china's aid to the vietnamese people. in fact, it is within our bounden proletarian internationalist duty, and support and aid are always reciprocal. following the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh's teaching of 'firm resolve to fight and win' against the u.s. aggressors 'whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be', people of all strata in viet nam, united as one and fighting courageously, are putting to rout u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world. the vietnamese people's victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the greatest support to the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over."

kuo mo-jo expressed the conviction that the vietnamese people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly overcome all trials and tribulations on their road of advance and win total victory in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so long as the vietnamese people and the people of cambodia and laos support and coordinate with each other and persevere in a protracted people's war.

he declared in conclusion: "tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people consistently act in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching, 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", and firmly support the vietnamese people and other indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people will always unite and fight together with the fraternal people of viet nam, cambodia and laos till complete victory."

lawyer trinh dinh thao made a speech full of warm friendship. he said: "the banquet this evening is a reunion of the kith and kin from south and north viet nam on fraternal china's territory. it symbolizes the re-unification of our fatherland and the vietnamese nation. at the same time, it symbolizes the profound friendship and close unity between the people of viet nam and china which are linked by rivers and mountains."

the people of viet nam and china, he added, "are fighting side by side against the common enemy u.s. imperialism."

trinh dinh thao expressed the deep belief that the vietnamese people are sure to win and that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be defeated.

in the course of the banquet, both hosts and guests constantly clinked glasses for the everlasting militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam.

also attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hu tzu-ang and hsieh fu-min; and

Leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, liu ta-yu, ting kuo-yu, chen chieh, yang chi, wu hsiao-ta, chang jui-yun, chuan chih-pang, lu wei-chao, yu li-chun and hsu han-ping.

## Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Meets Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the alliance and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

when the distinguished guests entered the hall, vice-chairman tung pi-wu warmly shook hands with lawyer trinh dinh thao and members of the delegation le van hao and lien hoa ngo thi phu in welcome. then he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, vice-minister of the chinese foreign ministry; lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

US

## American People Hold Meeting in Protest Against US Imperialist Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1970)

about 1,000 american war veterans and other people held a meeting at valley forge, pennsylvania, yesterday to protest strongly against the monstrous crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression in indo-china, according to reports reaching here.

representatives of demonstrators who spoke at the meeting angrily denounced the policy of war of u.s. imperialism and its savage massacre of the indo-chinese peoples.

prior to the meeting, some 150 american war veterans who had returned from the viet nam battlefield of war of aggression staged a four-day anti-war march which covered 138 kilometres starting from morristown, new jersey. during the march, the demonstrators held meetings with the inhabitants of towns and villages they passed through to expose the barbarous acts of u.s. aggressors in slaughtering the people of indo-chinese countries.

another report said that to protest against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, a group of youth stormed into the buildings of the draft boards in rochester, new york state, and destroyed lists of several thousand american youths who were to be called up for military service in the nearest future.

## American Teachers in Nine States on Strike

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1970)**

teachers in nine u.s. states have held large-scale strikes at the beginning of the new school year to strongly protest against the ruthless exploitation of teachers by the governments at all levels representing the interests of monopoly capital, according to a new york report.

this is a continuation and development of the powerful teachers' strike struggle in many areas throughout the united states during the last semestre. it deals a fresh blow to the nixon administration.

the present strike struggle involves pennsylvania, new hampshire, california, michigan, new york, illinois and other states. the striking teachers carried out their struggle in various ways, including the posting of pickets at schools. large numbers of schools were compelled to close.

in philadelphia, pennsylvania, 12,900 teachers were on strike yesterday, forcing 275 schools to close their doors.

in michigan state, teachers were striking in at least 10 school districts and schools were forced to close in another district. about 2,549 teachers took part in the strikes. furthermore, 4,500 teachers in detroit announced that they would also walk out.

nearly 1,000 teachers in niagara falls, new york, struck yesterday. they set up picket lines at 21 schools which were due to begin classes today.

in east st. louis, illinois, 1,000 teachers were on strike. another 400 teachers struck in bloomington, while teachers walked out in the small communities of eldorado and galatia in southern illinois.

about half the teachers in nashua, new hampshire, have been on strike since the opening of classes on september 1. over 400 teachers were on strike in daly city, a suburb of san franscisco.

the development of the american teachers' struggle marks the further deepening of the political and economic crises in the united states. in an attempt to get rid of the serious inflation and financial crisis resulted from long-term arms expansion and war preparations as well as foreign aggression and expansion, the nixon administration has made heavy cuts in non-military expenditures. a great number of schools were closed down and large numbers of teachers became unemployed as a result of the slash in educational funds. the authorities have also resorted to every conceivable means to press down the wages of those still on their jobs. these reactionary measures of the u.s. government have met with strong resistance from the broad masses of teachers.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## Mitja Ribicic, President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Receives Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 7, 1970)

mitja ribicic, president of yugoslav federal executive council, received tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, this morning and had a friendly conversation with him.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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NON-ALIGNED NATIONS CONFERENCE

## Positive Contribution of Non-Aligned Nations Conference

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 15, 1970)

The Jen-min Jih-pao has published an editorial congratulating the recently concluded non-aligned nations conference on its achievements.

The non-aligned nations conference is a conference that appeared in the 1960's. The first conference was held in Yugoslavia in 1961 and the second was held in the United Arab Republic in 1964. The one held this month at Lusaka, capital of Zambia, was the third.

Each time before the conference began, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of congratulations. The recent message of congratulations pointed out that great changes had taken place in the international situation since the second conference, that the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, "super power" domination and partitioning of the world, and racial discrimination was steadily rising in vehemence, and that many countries of the three large continents were advancing in triumph.

The non-aligned nations conference held in Lusaka has also reflected this feature of the times. The Jen-min Jih-pao lauds in its editorial the "positive contribution" made by the conference in the struggle against the four things.

Delegates from many countries condemned the aggression by US imperialism in various places and demanded the withdrawal of US forces and other lackey forces from the areas they had invaded. This just stand is reflected in the declaration and resolution of the conference.

What deserves even more attention is the cry from delegates of many countries against big power intervention and power politics.

The declaration adopted at the conference accuses certain big powers of "trying to monopolize the right to make decisions regarding world problems that bear closely on all countries."

People know quite clearly who the one or two big powers denounced in the declaration are.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out in his message of congratulations: "Such development of the situation eloquently shows that if only the Asian, African and Latin American countries rely on their own strength, dare to

fight, and strengthen unity, they will surely be able to win new victory ceaselessly in the fight to win and defend national independence."

Many non-aligned countries have come to know better from the world's realities the power politics of the "super powers." Therefore, these countries will surely know better how to take their own destiny in their own hands.

Delegates from many countries that attended the Lusaka conference condemned in their speeches the hostile policy of US imperialism against China. This fact at once bears out the statement, "Our friends are all over the world," in the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

A new upsurge is coming up in the struggle against US imperialism waged by the people of the whole world. The majority of the participants in the non-aligned countries conference are in the big continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Continuing, courageous advance by the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries on the road of unity and anti-imperialism will inevitably win newer and greater victories. (Shih Chün-yü)

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US-JAPAN

## US Colludes With Japan, Soviet Revisionism with West Germany

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 14, 1970)

Exposing the substance of the Soviet-West German Treaty, the commentator of Jen-min Jih-pao pointed out that the Soviet revisionist leading clique has done three "big" things in this respect.

One, a big sell-out of the interests of the German people, the Soviet people and the European people.

Two, a big fraud whereby the cloak of "peace" is used to cover up the aggressive designs of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and West German militarism.

Three, a component part of the big conspiracy of stepping up the "global Munich" strategy by Soviet revisionism and US imperialism while colluding and contending with each other and dividing spheres of influence in Europe.

The big sell-out, big fraud, and the big conspiracy of the Soviet revisionist leading clique did not begin with the Soviet-West German Treaty. But they are manifested in a more concentrated and naked form this time.

At the moment, US imperialism, colluding with "Zionism" on the Middle East question, are making trouble in the Arab regions, invading and seizing land, while Soviet revisionism, on the European question, colludes with "West German revanchism" and acquiesces in its right to annex the German Democratic Republic.

In Asia, US imperialism has brought about the revival of Japanese militarism, with the Japanese reactionaries continually singing about the militarist theory of foreign expansion. On the other hand, Soviet revisionism flirts with the revanchist and militarist West Germany in Europe, letting them clamor wildly for "recovering of lost land."

US imperialism's collusion with Japanese militarism has met with resolute opposition from the Asian people, and social-imperialism's collusion with West German militarism will likewise meet with resolute opposition from the European people.

In the Second World War, the Soviet Red Army was an important factor in the defeat of Hitler's army, and it was the Red Army which took the Chancellery in Berlin. But now the Soviet revisionist leading clique has made all kinds of concessions in the hope that the West German authorities will sign this treaty with it.

The German Democratic Republic is an independent country, and West Berlin is part of its territory. But the Soviet revisionist leading clique has tacitly acceded to the West German authorities and ignored the GDR.

This Treaty, which will encourage and condone West German militarism, is made of the same stuff as the Munich Treaty signed by the British Prime Minister Chamberlain, the French Premier Daladier, and Hitler in those years.

When the Soviet revisionist leading clique invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, the excuse it used was that the Czechoslovak authorities should not have close ties with the West German authorities. But now, it has betrayed its own features and flirts with West Germany.

In the Middle East, in Europe and in many other places US imperialism and Soviet revisionism are colluding and contending with each other, dividing their spheres of influence. However, gone are the days when one or two "superpowers" can dominate the world. The people, and the people alone, are the decisive factor of the times.

By taking such a perverse course, Soviet revisionism is bound to "lift a rock only to have it drop on its toes." Reap what you sow. In the end, Soviet revisionism will suffer for what it has done.

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* NATIONAL *
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## SELF-RELIANCE IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

### Take the Road of Equipping Ourselves

by

the Writing Group of the State Planning Commission

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1970)

> The rapid growth of local industry at the provincial and lower levels has greatly increased demands for machine tools and industrial equipment which the machine-building industry of China is obviously in no position to meet. As the following article shows, local industrial units are urged to equip themselves with machines they themselves produce.--SCMP Ed.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has pushed our socialist construction onto a new high tide. With the ceaseless renovation of equipment in one group of old enterprises after another and the continual emergence of one group of new enterprises after another, particularly the booming development of local industry, more and more machines and equipment are needed, and moreover, a greater and greater variety of machines and equipment is called for.

How can the various sectors of the national economy be equipped with more and better machines? This is a new task and new problem set for our machine-building industry by the new high tide of vigorously developing production and construction.

What is to be done? In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everybody lend a hand, regenerate through our own efforts," the broad masses of workers declare heroically: "Let us make our own equipment and take the road of equipping ourselves!" That is well said and they have done it well.

As early as 1945 Chairman Mao taught us: "It is absolutely inadmissible for the leading bodies to assume full responsibility for provisioning the army, for to do so would both hamper the initiative of the large numbers of officers and men at the lower levels and fail to satisfy their needs. We should say, 'Comrades, let us all go into action and overcome our difficulties!' If only the leadership at the higher levels sets the tasks well and gives the lower levels a free hand to overcome difficulties by their own efforts, the problem would be solved and, indeed, solved in a more satisfactory way."

During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, the various bases, following Chairman Mao's guideline of "Regeneration through our own effort," fully roused the masses, solved the difficulties of supply of guns, ammunition, food and clothing, and won the final victory.

In carrying out socialist construction, we should likewise act according to this important directive of Chairman Mao. We must vigorously develop our machine-building industry, so as to provide more and more new equipment for the national economy. Meanwhile, it must be seen that ours is a big socialist country with more than 2,000 hsien and thousands upon thousands of enterprises, and that if they all depend on our machine-building industry for supply of equipment and supply is to be guaranteed by the State, it will be impossible to meet their needs. Solution of the problem of supply of equipment in the development of production depends on the concerted effort of all, self-reliance, and equipping of our industries by ourselves.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our guidelines rest? They should rest on the basis of our own strength. That is called regeneration through our own efforts." This is true of the nation as a whole. It should also be true of any one sector, unit, or enterprise. Only by working ourselves and relying on ourselves shall we be able to seize the initiative in the development of production and produce greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Take for example P'inghsiang Mining Bureau, which used to ask for State aid and depend on imported machinery. It had shouted the slogan of "Mechanization" for 20 years, but in the end still operated by using pneumatic and electric picks as well as blasting.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class, having taken into their hands the management of enterprises and acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, have changed the practice of asking for State aid into self-reliance and produced extraction machine assemblies, machine tools, automobiles, and numerous other modern equipment, changing the appearance of the old mine and doubling its output.

The change in this mine shows that nothing can be accomplished by asking the superior levels for aid and just waiting for aid to arrive, but that great power can be generated by working oneself and relying on one's own efforts.

The same is true of an area. Only by making equipment oneself to meet one's own needs can the formation and development of a local industrial system be speeded up. For example, by organizing cooperation between many factories for the production of complete plants for small chemical fertilizer factories, mining equipment, metallurgical equipment, etc., Honan Province has promoted the mushrooming of "five small" industries throughout the whole province.

Does the production of equipment by the users themselves violate the principle of "social division of labor" as renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i preposterously alleged? No, absolutely no. The national economy is an organic whole. Division of labor within certain trades in the national economy comes about on the basis of development of productivity and should conform to and promote the development of productivity. We must correctly deal with the question of division of labor between different trades in accordance with the principle of facilitating the development of socialist economy with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents created strict boundary lines between different trades, and only the machine-building industry could make machines and equipment. They would condemn anyone who wanted to make equipment for one's own use, declaring this was "not doing one's proper work" and "encroaching upon other people's territory." This counter-revolutionary revisionist line seriously hampered the development of our machine-building industry and restricted the raising of our technological level.

We must thoroughly break this metaphysical principle of "division of labor." Only by doing away with the strict and forbidding boundary line between different trades will it be possible to mobilize the socialist activism and creativeness of the broad masses of workers of the machine-building industry and the activism of the broad masses of the different trades for the development of the machine-building industry. Only then will the machine-building industry be able to develop with greater, quicker, better and more economical results and meet the needs of development of the national economy.

By producing their own equipment, different trades and businesses will not only be able to satisfy their own needs of development of production, but also enable the machine-building industry to devote more strength to the manufacture of more important products urgently needed by the State. Such "not doing one's proper work" is very good indeed!

Launching mass activities of making equipment one needs is an important way to promote the development of our own production technology. Mass activities of making one's own equipment constitute a mass movement of technical innovation and technical revolution. The broad masses of

workers of the different trades and businesses of the country, being users of such equipment, have rich practical experience with its operation. The making of equipment by users industries and of machines by machine-operators can best pool together the wisdom and talent of the broad masses and develop and popularize new techniques with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

New techniques and new equipment of one trade or business are very often first created by workers of that trade or business and then summed up and widely introduced. For instance, most of the new techniques of the textile industry were invented by the actual producers in textile mills. The high-velocity high-count yarn machine was a creation of some textile workers, and the one-step printing and dyeing process was an invention of workers of a textile-finishing works.

The No. 1 Weaving Mill of Chiangyin hsien, Kiangsu Province, is only a hsien-operated small mill, but the mechanics, women textile workers, and office personnel of the mill, having been generally mobilized, were able to convert the more than 200 cloth-weaving machines of the whole mill into jet weaving machines within a short time, thus introducing the "world level" new technique of jet weaving to the whole hsien. A golden phoenix has flown out of a chicken coop!

It may be said with certainty that, in the great practice of the masses of making one's own equipment, more and more new techniques, new inventions and creations will surely appear, which will add brilliant lustre to our industrial technology.

Making of equipment by those who need it will turn out not only material products, but also spiritual fruit. In order to make greater contributions to the welfare of mankind, the worker masses of many units, refusing to eat ready-cooked meals, are producing one machine after another of "Make Good Brand" for their own use. Many units have voluntarily returned the capital funds and equipment which the State allocated to them or transferred these funds and equipment to other units, insisting firmly on using their own hands and relying on themselves. Such lofty communist spirit and revolutionary style is an extremely strong and highly valuable spiritual strength, which plays a role that is greater by far than several machines and some material products. This is a great fruit of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Social wealth is created by workers, peasants and laboring intellectuals themselves. So long as these people grasp their own destiny, follow a Marxist-Leninist line, and actively solve problems instead of avoiding them, any difficulty on earth can be overcome."

This is a great truth that has been repeatedly demonstrated in social practice. Whether we can produce more and better equipment or not depends on whether we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, rouse the masses and rely on them. Instead of mobilizing the masses for producing equipment, some units "first make a noise, second ask for equipment, and third wait for

it." They allow lack of equipment to hamper the upsurge of production and beg for food holding a golden rice bowl. It is a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook that sees only matter but not the human factor.

Men and equipment are both important factors of productivity. But compared with equipment, the human factor is the more important of the two. It is the deciding factor. Tools--whether simple tools or modern equipment--are made by workers and moreover used by them. The comrade workers put it very well: "With one red heart and two hands, we can produce everything just by relying on our own efforts." With the human factor fully mobilized, we can make the equipment we need. What a big factory can make can also be made by a small factory. What can be made by a well equipped factory can also be made by a poorly equipped one. We can make not only native-type equipment, but also "foreign" equipment.

The practical experience of numerous units tells us that in order to equip ourselves with machines made by ourselves, we must first of all arm our heads with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and that to enable enterprises at the lower levels and the broad masses to work well, organs at the higher levels and leadership at all levels must have the courage to give them a free hand.

With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as a weapon, we must break bourgeois metaphysics, destroy the strict boundaries between different trades and businesses, abolish the old systems and methods of management by which organs at the higher levels monopolize everything, and get rid of the dependent mentality which makes enterprises at the lower levels ask the higher levels for aid. We must more widely and more intensively develop the mass activities of producing equipment for ourselves.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

## Receivers of Re-Education As Well As a Most Vigorous Force

- Party branch at Anchi production brigade uses materialist dialectics to grasp well the work on intellectual youths sent down to the countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1970)

(According to NCNA) During the past year sixteen intellectual youths in Hangchow municipality and Chiangshan responded to great leader Chairman Mao's call "Intellectual youths go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants" and went to settle in Anchi production brigade, Chiehp'ai commune, Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province. The Party branch at the production brigade followed Chairman Mao's teaching on the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and used the materialist dialectic viewpoint to re-educate conscientiously the intellectual youths who had come down to the countryside. It employed the intellectual youths freely during education and persevered in education during their employment. It also incessantly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform their world outlook, heighten their consciousness in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuing revolution, and brought about profound ideological changes in them.

### Are They "Burdens" or Are They a Force?

After the intellectual youths arrived at Anchi production brigade the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres looked upon them as a new force for building up the new socialist countryside; so they patiently educated them and boldly employed them. As an absolute majority of the intellectual youths were zealous and enthusiastic, they humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and made rapid progress. However, in the course of re-educating the intellectual youths a small number of commune members considered the intellectual youths as "burdens" thinking that they could not perform manual labor and could only speak a lot about theories without being able to put them into practice; therefore they were not of much use but on the contrary brought about troubles and burden.

Are they "burdens" or are they a force? With a view to the above situation the Party branch at the production brigade used Chairman Mao's viewpoint of dividing one into two to analyze the problem. It came to the conclusion that the main cause for some of the commune members' looking at the intellectual youths as "burdens" was that they looked at the problem one-sidedly. They saw only the shortcomings of the intellectual youths without seeing their good points and saw only the side of the intellectual youths receiving re-education without seeing their role in building up the new socialist countryside.

After an analysis of the situation the Party branch at the production brigade followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Without destruction there can be no construction. Destruction means criticism and revolution" and held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and intellectual youths realized: "Intellectual youths go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants" was a significant measure in preventing and opposing revisionism and a long-term policy in fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, preventing a comeback of capitalism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From then on the Party branch at the production brigade listed the work of re-educating the intellectual youths as an important item in the agenda. It stepped up class education on them and invited old poor peasants and old cadres to lecture them on village history, family histories and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside. In the meantime it also assigned them work as propagandists, work-point registrars, scientific researchers and tractor drivers, etc., so as to develop their active role to the fullest extent. The intellectual youths themselves also actively took part in the three major revolutionary movements, imposed strict requirements upon themselves in the struggle, made themselves targets of revolution as well as a motive force for revolution, and brought about profound changes in their standpoint, viewpoint, ideology as well as feeling.

At present they have fallen in love with the countryside and developed a profound proletarian feeling toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. They do not fear hardship and fatigue when they perform manual labor and volunteer to do difficult, strenuous and dirty work. They have also made great progress in the transformation of world outlook.

## Freely Employing the Youths in the Course of Education and Persevering in Education in the Course of Emloyment

Now how can the relation between the education and employment of intellectual youths be handled well? Anchi production brigade once followed a twisted path. At the beginning some of the people in the production brigade considered the intellectual youths receivers of re-education and paid attention only to grasping their manual labor without paying attention to developing their role. This resulted in the passive attitude of laboring more and minding other business. Later the poor and lower-middle peasants did assign certain tasks to the intellectual youths but neglected re-educating them.

But why did Anchi production brigade follow a twisted path? With this question in mind the Party branch at the production brigade repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts and realized that we must look at the front as well as the back whatever we are dealing with; when we notice a certain principle trend we should pay even more attention to other trends which may be hidden under the surface.

Education is for the purpose of better employment and employment is for the purpose of attaining the aim of education in a better way. "Re-education" itself contains two aspects; namely: education and employment. These two aspects are unified and mutually promoting. To re-educate the intellectual youths we must let them experience the storm on the front line of the three major revolutionary movements so as to increase their ability and gradually transform their un-proletarian ideas. After the intellectual youths received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and developed a profound class feeling toward the poor and lower-middle peasants, they will be able to play a greater role in the three major revolutionary struggles. The main cause for the following of a twisted path in the past was partiality; in other words, they artificially made education and employment antagonistic to each other.

Upon summing up this experience and lesson they correctly handled the relation between the education and employment of the intellectual youths. They employed the intellectual youths freely in the course of education and persevered in education in the course of employment. This fully developed the active role of the intellectual youths.

## Grasping for a Moment Or Grasping Till the End?

Under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought and re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants, intellectual youths settling in Anchi production brigade played an active role in various work and became a vigorous backbone force. Eight of them were selected as "five-good" commune members. It was at this moment some of the comrades in the Party branch at the production brigade developed self-complacency and thought that they had done "about enough" in the work of grasping the re-education of intellectual youths sent down to the countryside. As a result, they slackened their work of re-educating the intellectual youths for a period of time.

Had they done "about enough" in the re-education of the intellectual youths sent down to the countryside? The Party branch at the production brigade conscientiously studied great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "It takes a very long period of time to change the world outlook thoroughly" and realized that the intellectual youths' attainment of a certain degree of heightening in consciousness did not mean the accomplishment of the task of "re-education." The idea of "about enough" only showed the lack of profound understanding of the characteristics of the intellectual youths. These people failed to see the role which intellectual youths were capable of playing as well as the fact that intellectual youths were still politically green and vulnerable to corruption by bourgeois ideas. Therefore as soon as we slacken our re-education of the intellectual youths one slight bit, the class enemy will take the opportunity to corrupt and win them over and convert them to being their successors. Thus we must constantly and repeatedly grasp the re-education of intellectual youths and must not grasp it for a moment but grasp it till the end.

After studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "With any concrete matter, antagonistic unity is conditional, temporary, transitional and therefore relative; but antagonistic struggle is absolute" the Party branch at the production brigade realized that although certain work had been done on the intellectual youths earlier and certain achievements attained, it must not stop there because new questions would continue to arise as old contradictions were overcome. Only continuous re-education of the intellectual youths could incessantly heighten their class consciousness and consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and test them in the three major revolutionary movements. Consequently the idea of "about enough" was in reality a point of argument which advocated stagnation and a reflection of self-conceitedness and self-complacency.

Once the idea of grasping for only a moment was overcome, the Party branch at the production brigade began to grasp the work of re-educating the intellectual youths sent down to the countryside as a long-term and difficult task, assign specific personnel to take charge of periodic investigation and study, give a free hand to the intellectual youths to let them participate in various political activities in the countryside, temper and educate them in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and gradually foster them to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and make contribution to the revolution in China and in the world.

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COLLEGE EDUCATION

## Universities Should Learn from Middle and Primary Schools

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 9, 1970)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note: An excellent situation is now obtaining in the proletarian education. Studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of educational revolution in a living way, the revolutionary teachers and students of middle and primary schools have made new achievements and gained new experience through the practice of educational revolution. Their revolutionary spirit deserves very much to be studied by all, particularly by scientific workers. Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao carried on September 5 an article by its commentator, entitled, "Universities Should Learn from Middle and Primary Schools," dwelling upon this subject. Excerpts of this article follow:

*

Middle and primary school students are innocent, red ideologically and ingenious. They have the least of conservative ideas and are the bravest in breaking down hard and fast rules; they have no blind faith in people of renown, foreigners and ancient people and are free from slavishness; they have a strong desire for knowledge, are filled with vigor and vitality and are fond of studying; they have interests of a wide range, are sensitive in thinking and have the courage to go through practice; they are glowing with the characteristic revolutionary creative spirit of "a newborn calf which defies a tiger."

"The young people are the most active and vital force in society." We must not think that the middle and primary school students are too young and that the middle and primary schools are ill-conditioned. With their simple equipment, they run factories, conduct scientific research, have done things which the conservative adults dare not think of and dare not do, and have contributed toward the achievements of the State. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the teenagers and school children can bring their wisdom and talents and revolutionary spirit into full play. They receive re-education from the workers. Together with the revolutionary teachers of their schools, they study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of educational revolution in a living way in the course of struggle, criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, and promote revolutionization of their thinking. They have scored a great deal of inspiring results and gained a great deal of good experience during the practice of educational revolution.

Doesn't this spirit of the middle and primary schools of working with all-out effort and boldly making creations deserve to be studied by comrades of the university who are in better circumstances and high academic qualifications? Comrades of the university must go out of the "city" and beyond the "threshold" and orientate themselves toward society, and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the middle and primary school students. They should go down to learn from them, ask them to come in and learn from them. They must learn from them how they revolutionize their thinking, how they criticize the revisionist line of education and how they creatively carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution, so that educational revolution in the university may develop more briskly.

In the past, a university was called a "higher institution." It was very deeply influenced by the traditional concepts of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and by the revisionist line of education for a long time. It assumed a self-important look, thinking that it was high and big. The bigness meant that it was self-conceited, took itself as a big thing and carried itself as the No. 1 man; the loftiness meant that it took a position high above and lorded it over other people.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class entered various spheres of culture in the superstructure, exercised all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and eventually rid the university of its self-important airs. But, the pernicious influence has not yet been totally eliminated. Aren't some people carrying the load of "a popular name," "a time-tested brand," or "high qualifications"? It is precisely this load which impedes their pace of sustained revolution and shackles their talents and wisdom.

Comrades of a university must completely change their traditional concept of the bourgeoisie, learn from students of middle and primary schools, from the masses, and from those who look much less experienced than they, belong to a much lower level than they, but actually have much greater creative power than they. This will provide favorable conditions for the university to break down fetishes and superstition, liberate the mind, display the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak and to act, show their real mettle and contribute toward the educational revolution and the socialist culture and science of the proletariat.

That a university should learn from middle and primary schools is also a great expectation placed on the middle and primary school students and on the comrades responsible for the middle and primary schools. It also calls upon us to carry through the educational revolution in the middle and primary school in a better way, to boldly do practical work in line with Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of educational revolution, and to closely combine the schools with the three great revolutionary movements in society. Middle and primary school students trained in this way not only have socialist political consciousness and some cultural knowledge, but also have rudimentary practical experience. This creates favorable conditions for them to take part in the three great revolutionary struggles.

In order that the mass movement of educational revolution in the middle and primary schools may develop continuously and in depth, the students and teachers of middle and primary schools and the leaderships of these schools, including workers' propaganda teams and PLA's propaganda teams, are involved in the question of studying once again. They must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought perseveringly and in a living way, acquire deep understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of educational revolution and take this idea as the weapon to criticize the revisionist line of education perseveringly and in depth, to continuously promote the revolutionization of man's thinking, and to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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## Teachers of Futan University Go To Learn from Middle Schools

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 9, 1970)

(Based on Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," the revolutionary teachers of some units of Futan University, including the "April 1" factory run by the Department of Physics, the specialty of agricultural biology of the Department of Biology, and the "835" scientific research group of the Department of Chemistry, have conscientiously studied the experience of Tsinghua University in carrying out educational revolution. Recently, they again showed the revolutionary spirit of an obedient pupil and went out of their university and into Wusung Middle School and Lupan Middle School to learn from them, thereby further exposing the contradictions, finding out more shortcomings, and urging themselves to catch up with the advanced and to win still greater victories in the proletarian educational revolution. From August 9 to August 20 alone, they went to learn the advanced experience of the middle schools--200 man-times.

The revolutionary teachers of "April 1" factory of the Department of Physics have gone three times to Wusung Middle School to learn things and have been deeply educated ideologically. They have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Formerly, we thought that our 'April 1' factory was run fairly well. Going to learn from Wusung Middle School this time, we find that we are still very far behind this middle school in the aspects of hard struggle, self-reliance and running of itself through diligence and frugality." They are determined to overcome their arrogance and self-conceit, to learn the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary young fighters of Wusung Middle School, and to run their factory in a better way.

In the course of conducting big-scale scientific experiments in Wusung Middle School, the revolutionary teachers of the specialty of agricultural biology of the Department of Biology were deeply touched by the revolutionary spirit of daring to make revolution and to go through practice of the revolutionary young fighters of this middle school.

In February this year, Wusung Middle School sent two young fighters of the Red Guards to an educational revolution practice group of the Department of Biology of Futan University to learn the techniques of indigenous production of an agricultural insecticide named "920." For six months and more, the young fighters of the Red Guards of this school made experiments repeatedly. Now they have made tremendous development in the quality and practical use of this product. Grasping this typical case, the revolutionary teachers of the Department of Biology repeatedly criticized the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist idea of regarding themselves as superiors, which existed in their minds.

After conscientious study and repeated discussions, they decided to follow the example of the young fighters, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to make experiments of applying agricultural

insecticide "920" in large fields, to further establish the idea of serving agriculture, and to heighten scientific research to a new level.

After learning the advanced experience of Wusung Middle School and Lupan Middle School, the revolutionary teachers of the "835" scientific research group of the Department of Chemistry sharply criticize their bourgeois styles of despising other people, putting on self-important airs and indulging in waste and extravagance. They also roundly criticize the slavish comprador philosophy. They are determined to seriously learn from middle and primary schools, to give prominence to proletarian politics and to carry out educational revolution with better results.

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SUPPORT FOR MAO

## All Party Comrades, Armymen and People Throughout China Hail Communique of Party Central Committee Plenary Session, Determined to Follow Great Leader Chairman Mao and to Unite to Win Still Greater Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

all china turned into a scene of jubilation as soon as the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china was published yesterday evening. filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao and for the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party, all party comrades and hundreds of millions of armymen and people are seething with enthusiasm in acclaiming the victorious convening of the plenary session and the publication of its communique and the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad. they all agree that, as the second plenary session pointed out, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever and a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

responding to the call of the plenary session, the party members and the masses of armymen and people throughout the country unanimously make these pledges: rally still closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, resolutely carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, continue to fulfill the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and strive for new victories in honour of the coming fourth national people's congress.

when the good news of the publication of the communique spread through the country yesterday evening, revolutionary people of various nationalities in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army studied and discussed the communique the same evening. celebration gatherings and parades were held in many cities. the shouting of "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" resounded in all parts of our motherland. the revolutionary committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the leading bodies of all p.l.a. general departments, services, arms and units called meetings to study the communique conscientiously and work out measures for its implementation.

following is the consensus of opinion of armymen and people throughout the country after studying and discussing the communique:

in the excellent situation now-prevailing at home and abroad, the holding of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party presided over by our great leader chairman mao himself was a great happy event in the political life of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country. the communique of the plenary session conveys the voice of chairman mao and the party central committee, makes a penetrating analysis of the present situation and sums up in a deep-going way the great victories won since the ninth party congress. it sets forth

new fighting tasks and points out the orientation for further advance. every word in the communique touches people to the heart.

the armymen and people pledged that they would take the study of the communique as the political task of the greatest importance at present and would act upon it resolutely and carry it out conscientiously.

the masses of armymen and people throughout the country recalled that, since the ninth party congress, great, new victories had been won on all fronts in our country in response to the great call of our great leader chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories" and under the guidance of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they said that they owed all their victories to chairman mao's wise leadership and that all these victories were victories for mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the armymen and people in the sacred places in the chinese revolution, including shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan, said with deep feeling: "the practice of the chinese revolution bears out this truth: following chairman mao we'll never lose our bearings and following chairman mao we'll always be victorious."

leading comrades in shantung, shansi and kweichow provinces, and in the inner mongolian and tibet autonomous regions joined the revolutionary masses in studying the communique. linking their study with the local conditions, they reviewed the current excellent situation. they pledged that they would do a still better job in fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

the workers of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant, who last year set their peak record in production, have overfulfilled all their monthly production plans since the beginning of this year. they have made 584 technical innovations in the first eight months. the workers said: "our success is a victory for mao tsetung thought, a result of closely integrating our living study and application of the three constantly read articles with our study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. resolutely responding to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, we will carry on the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in a deep-going way, firmly grasp class struggle, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production."

the members of the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield, after studying the communique, worked out measures to implement the communique. they are determined to further mobilize the revolutionary masses to study and apply in a living way mao tsetung thought and study chairman mao's philosophic writings so that the leading members at all levels and the revolutionary masses may consciously work to win honour for chairman mao and exert every effort for the sake of the world revolution. they pledged to firmly grasp class struggle and hit hard at the handful of class enemies, so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. many party organizations and party members pledged to follow chairman mao's thinking on party building and his instructions, strengthen the work in building

the party, bring into full play the role of the party organizations at all levels as a militant bulwark and the vanguard and exemplary role of communist party members and ensure the fulfillment in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress.

the following words are representative of the views expressed by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, the kuochuang production brigade in hsiaohsien county, anhwei province, and the hungching production brigade in taitsang county, kiangsu province: "the communique says what we poor and lower-middle peasants have in mind. we support it with all our hearts and will exert every effort to carry it out. chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles are our maxim. we will study them and chairman mao's philosophic works every day with a view to solving the problems arising from the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to keep scaling new peaks on the road of continuing the revolution, winning still greater victories in both revolution and production, and making still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the nanpao production brigade, an advanced unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in chekiang province, got together to study the communique the same evening it was issued. they said: "inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, our brigade last year fought back one of the biggest floods, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. despite the natural disaster, the brigade still had surplus grain: this year's early rice harvest was again an excellent one. all this is a victory for mao tsetung thought, for the spirit of the ninth party congress."

the commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army are determined to bring about, with still greater fighting enthusiasm, a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, carry out in a deep-going way "the kutien meeting resolution" and "the resolution of the enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party concerning the strengthening of the political and ideological work in the army" adopted in 1960, continue to firmly grasp and strengthen the work for preparedness against war, implement in an all-round way all the fighting tasks set forth by the communique, and strive to enhance the revolutionization and militancy of the army and to defend the motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

delegates to the meeting called by the p.l.a. kwangchow units for exchanging experience in the study of chairman mao's philosophic works, and commanders and fighters of the "red ninth company, an outstanding unit in the study of chairman mao's works" and the "good eighth company on the nanking road" are of the opinion that the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is the requirement of our time, called for by the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is fundamental for strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of the army. deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought means training people, educating people and remoulding people with mao tsetung

thought. this is a question of fundamental importance to consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand years.

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit guarding the fukien front and militiamen of the model militia company of the huangtso production brigade in the amoy area expressed their determination to follow chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and to be prepared at all times to frustrate imperialist and social-imperialist aggression and liberate china's sacred territory of taiwan.

communist party members and hundreds of millions of armymen and people throughout the country, while warmly hailing the publishing of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, expressed their firm resolve to answer the call of the plenary session with deeds, further to strengthen their militant unity with the world's proletariat, oppressed people and oppressed nations and carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end.

## Peking Papers Carry Photo of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin at Second Plenary Session of CPC 9th Central Committee and Nation-Wide Acclamation of Communique

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)**

all peking papers today devote the top half of the front page to a photo of our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao at the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china.

the bottom half of the front page features a news report entitled "closely follow great leader chairman mao and unite to win still greater victories". it describes the scene of jubilation throughout china as all party members, armymen and the people, in their hundreds of millions, warmly hailed the second plenary session of the c.p.c. ninth central committee and the publication of the communique of the session.

the papers carry in the upper right hand corner of page one this quotation from chairman mao: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism."

the "people's daily" second page has articles by workers, peasants and soldiers greeting the communique of the session with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao and for the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. it has a photo of revolutionary workers of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant carefully studying the communique.

PUBLIC HEALTH

## Tientsin Medical Workers Analyze Their Work in Light of Struggle between Two Lines

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 11, 1970)

medical workers and revolutionary cadres of the tientsin no. 1 anti-tuberculosis hospital recently held a meeting to analyse their work in the light of the struggle between the two lines. the participants drew a profound lesson from the treatment of a patient on the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. they said: "this meeting has increased our hatred for the counter-revolutionary line in medical and health work of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and deepened our love for chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work."

the revolutionary masses throughout china are now analysing their work in the light of the struggle between the two lines. using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they approach and analyse the major problems arising in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this helps them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and promotes the revolutionization of their thinking. they are more consciously defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and eliminating the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. these activities stimulate the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and deepen revolutionary mass criticism.

following are excerpts from speeches made at the meeting:

surgeon chao: a poor peasant commune member brought his eight-year-old daughter to our hospital from a remote mountain area in chienhsi county last may. we diagnosed the illness as tuberculosis of the chest wall and put her in a ward. i performed the operation several days later, and it turned out that she had a thoracic tumour. the biopsy established it as malignant and i thought it was incurable. i informed her father coldly: "your child has a malignant tumour and it's beyond cure." the father implored me to find some way to save her. thinking the case was hopeless, i told him flatly that nothing could be done. a few days later i told the father and the daughter matter of factly: "you go to settle the accounts right now and leave tomorrow." so, this patient, chao hsiao-chin, was driven out of our hospital.

a representative of the workers' and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the hospital:

this incident aroused our attention. we thought that discharging the little girl out was not a routine matter but involved the principal question of whom the hospital serves. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in medical and health work in the past prevented the hospital from serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and gave bourgeois medical "authorities" the right to say casually that curable diseases were "incurable" and force patients to leave the hospital. why should this happen again today, several years after the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution? this showed that, although a great victory was won in the cultural

revolution and liu shao-chi was defeated, the pernicious influence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line remains. we decided to arouse the masses to discuss this incident. we intended to use it as an example of the struggle between the two lines so as to re-educate the medical workers on chairman mao's revolutionary line.

surgeon chao: i have been touched to my innermost being since our hospital began a great debate around chao hsiao-chin's case. this incident showed that my class stand, attitude and feelings were incorrect. my world outlook had not been thoroughly remoulded, i had not truly shifted my stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and i lacked class feeling for workers and peasants. i said to myself that since i had discharged the girl from the hospital, i should fetch her back and try my best to cure her. this idea was supported by the hospital's general party branch, the hospital revolutionary committee and the workers' and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team. they decided to let me go with some comrades of the workers' and p.l.a. propaganda team and the revolutionary committee to chienhsi county to get chao hsiao-chin.

on the way i worried whether chao hsiao-chin's father would treat me as coldly as i had treated him. when we arrived in the production brigade, we first went to find the brigade leaders. while we were talking with comrade han, a leading member of the brigade, the girl's father came and warmly asked if we were tired after our long journey and where we had a place to stay and had eaten, as if we were kith and kin. the poor peasant was so simple and sincere; his every word and action washed away all the nasty thoughts i had had on the way. i felt ashamed. our great leader chairman mao teaches: "compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." this incident gave me a profound understanding of this great teaching of chairman mao's.

when i told the girl's father the purpose of our visit, he first attributed all this to chairman mao and the communist party with great joy. he added: "you're really revolutionary doctors of the bethune type exclamation" hearing this, i felt a stab of pain to my heart. the father insisted on our going to his home. there the girl's grandmother and mother told me how hsiao-chin was and that she had continued studying and taking part in labour after returning from the hospital.

hearing all this threw me into a turmoil and was a sharp lesson, and i regretted my action. their every word was an accusation of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and a severe criticism of my bourgeois views on medical work and my bourgeois style of work. i was very ashamed.

several neighbours came in and said: "if it were not for the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, you would not have come to our mountain village." they poured out their bitterness in the old society and under liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and contrasted it with the happiness in the new society under chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. all this was a class education to me.

all the members of hsiao-chin's family, taking our hands in theirs, warmly invited us to stay that evening. we had already booked a room in the hotel so we declined their offer. early the next morning, hsiao-chin's aunt came to the hotel by bicycle despite the rain to invite us to have breakfast at her home.

all this made me recall how i had driven hsiao-chin out of the hospital. how indifferent i was toward the poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation i had never thought how the child who had just been operated on would be able to go back home. what if her case should take a turn for the worse...? in their homes, the poor peasants treated me with warm class feelings. i was deeply moved and will never forget this. it made me understand that the two diametrically opposed kinds of class feelings reflected the two diametrically opposed world outlooks.

chao hsiao-chin's aunt:

we never imagined that a doctor from a big city hospital would travel scores of miles to our mountain village to fetch a patient. this is due to the excellent leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, and to good education by the working class exclamation

we poor and lower-middle peasants didn't have enough to eat in the old society, let alone be able to afford medical treatment. there was a saying that the poor had three burdens to bear -- many taxes, heavy rent and illness.

our great liberator chairman mao helped us rise to our feet politically and economically. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work which excluded us poor and lower-middle peasants. liu shao-chi was overthrown in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our beloved chairman mao. rural health work has changed completely. chairman mao sent a medical team to our mountain village, and we have set up a co-operative medical service.

and now, members of the workers' and p.l.a. propaganda team and a doctor from the tientsin no. 1 anti-tuberculosis hospital were applying chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and had come to take our hsiao-chin to tientsin for treatment. the more we think of it, the finer we feel the new society is and the dearer chairman mao is to us.

a member of the hospital's party branch and revolutionary committee:

with chao hsiao-chin back in our hospital, the comrades had deep feelings for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bitter hatred for liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. we pledged to do our best to cure chao hsiao-chin and by that concrete action bury liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the medical staff was mobilized to give ideas and we soon mapped out a plan that combined chinese and western medical methods.

the battle against the malignant tumour began. we first gave her electrotherapy, brushing aside the old convention that this treatment should not be used for children. fraternal hospitals gave us tremendous support in the revolutionary

spirit of mass socialist coordination. after a dozen or so days of treatment, the tumour was reduced to half the original size. we thought it could now be operated on.

the tumour was removed in a three-hour operation on july 15.

thanks to careful nursing, hsiao-chin has almost completely recovered. this is a victory for invincible mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

hard facts made us see that in order to carry the revolution in medical and health work through to the end, we must firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines, constantly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and eradicate its poisonous influence. we must do this so that we always advance courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Albanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves for Shenyang after Visiting Kirin Province

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 10, 1970)

the albanian government economic delegation headed by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, left changchun for shenyang by special plane this morning at the end of its friendly visit to kirin province.

on their departure from changchun, the comrades-in-arms from heroic albania were given a warm send-off by hsiao tao-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, chou kuang, yao tien-lu, hsu chao-chang and wu chao-ti, vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and su chun-lu, chairman, chai hsiang-kun, tsui chih-ho and wei ta-lin, vice-chairmen, of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, who are accompanying the delegation on its tour, left for shenyang by the same plane.

the delegation arrived in changchun by special plane from harbin on the fifth. leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees met comrade kellezi and all members of the delegation the same afternoon. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. later, the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet in honour of comrade kellezi and the other albanian comrades.

during their stay in kirin province, the albanian comrades visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, the kirin ferro-alloy plant, the changchun power equipment plant, the no. 1 machine tool plant in kirin city, the kirin provincial people's hospital, the chingyueh people's commune on the outskirts of changchun city and the hsinlicheng reservoir.

on visiting the changchun tools plant, comrade kellezi praised the revolutionary initiative of the workers in adhering to chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle -- turning a small workshop producing hoes and sickles into a plant producing many kinds of cutters including high quality steel cutters and drills needed by the state.

during his visit to the kirin lubricant mill, which has been cited by the kirin provincial revolutionary committee as a "standard bearer in running enterprises by self-reliance and hard struggle", comrade kellezi paid high tribute to the workers' revolutionary spirit in starting the mill with only three cauldrons.

the albanian comrades attended theatrical performances in changchun.

## MAO THOUGHT IN BRITAIN

### British Working People Enthusiastically Study, Propagate Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 10, 1970)

in his solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued on may 20, 1970, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." chairman mao also pointed out four years ago: "the proletariat and working people of europe, north america and oceania are experiencing a new awakening." what this correspondent has seen and heard in britain fully bears out the absolute correctness of these brilliant theses of chairman mao's. here are a few episodes recording the british working people's ardent study and propagation of mao tsetung thought. they shed a new light on the new awakening of the british working people.

a bookshop selling chairman mao's works

last spring, progressive friends in a small city invited this correspondent to visit their bookshop selling chairman mao's works.

it was located in a workers' community. though small in space, it was clean and properly decorated. workers, students and other working people often came to read or buy marxist-leninist works.

the friends in charge of the shop told this correspondent that workers and students in the city had long wished to have a bookshop in the workers' community introducing the literature of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. now their hope had come true, he said elatedly. the bookshop was set up by the workers and students themselves according to chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance.

the first difficulty they met with was the lack of a house. some unmarried young men offered their rooms while they themselves moved elsewhere. they said that as long as it was of some help to the dissemination of mao tsetung thought, they did not mind whether they had to live in crowded rooms or not. this settled the housing problem.

then, they contributed funds for the purchase of shingle, paint, glass and other materials needed in the repair work. several young workers and students spent more than 20 holidays making bookshelves and window-frames and whitewashing the walls and ceiling.

the bookshop was finally opened on may 1 this year. the small shop looked all the brighter that day as rows upon rows of new bookshelves were filled with works by marx, lenin and chairman mao.

the friends running the bookshop said excitedly that they would make more efforts to disseminate mao tsetung thought among the workers. in addition to selling books, they did other propaganda work as well. one of them said that in order to do the propaganda work well in the concrete conditions in britain, they themselves must study well marxism-leninism-

mao tsetung thought. they studied chairman mao's works in such a way that each time they concentrated on one topic in the light of their revolutionary practice. discussions were held regularly. in so doing, they reaped good results.

they said: new problems and difficulties might crop up in the propaganda work, but we will do our best to tackle them by following chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

similar bookshops have been opened in recent years in many other cities, with some of the cities having more than one such shops. it shows that mao tsetung thought is being disseminated more extensively among the british people.

study chairman mao's works conscientiously

on holidays, a group of workers and students often gather in a shabby house in the suburbs of a city to study chairman mao's works.

one day, this correspondent was invited to their house. as he entered the room, he saw on the wall a portrait of the great leader chairman mao flanked by quotations from chairman mao and revolutionary slogans. a large desk at the window was covered with chairman mao's works and other publications with revolutionary content. a member of the group said: the room has a big attraction for us despite its smallness and shabbiness, because we often come here to study the revolutionary truths in chairman mao's teachings. most of the group members live in places quite far away but they always came on time even in bad weather and were never absent.

a mechanic worker who lives in another city often came by train after work to join the group study. sometimes, he studied and discussed with his comrades till late at night and rushed back to work after a short rest. he said that he had deeply understood after long study that "mao tsetung thought is the leninism of our era exclamation when mao tsetung thought is grasped by the masses of the world's people, imperialism, revisionism and all reaction will be smashed, and a bright new world will be built." inspired by this conviction, he forgot tiredness and fatigue and studied conscientiously and with ever increasing keenest.

a printer actively propagated invincible mao tsetung thought among the masses of workers while studying hard himself. fearing the spread of mao tsetung thought, the capitalists sacked him under the pretext that no "discussion of politics" was allowed in the factory. but he refused to submit. with this specific problem in mind, he studied chairman mao's teaching: "in a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited, and if there is democracy for the bourgeoisie, there is no democracy for the proletariat and other working people." with the support of many other workers, he fought the capitalists of the factory for a long time. he expressed the determination to devote himself to the revolutionary practice of overthrowing the rule of the monopoly capitalists.

recently, these workers and students studied again and again chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they said to this correspondent joyfully: chairman mao's great and brilliant instruction that "revolution is the main

trend in the world today" has given us great inspiration. we must assiduously study and apply mao tsetung thought, take an active part in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and make our contribution to world revolution.

dauntless in face of counter-revolutionary violence

one afternoon, several young men in a major british city spread mao tsetung thought among the workers in their spare time. they went to a workers' quarter in high spirits, each wearing a chairman mao badge and bringing with them "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", other works by chairman mao and books on china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

they were warmly welcomed. many of the workers and their families sat round these young men and engaged them in lively discussions on the great significance of mao tsetung thought to the revolutionary struggles of the working class and the oppressed people of the world and on the tremendous influence of china's cultural revolution in the world. some of them vied with each other to read or buy chairman mao's works.

the workers' ardent love for mao tsetung thought threw the reactionary authorities into great alarm. at dusk, groups of police were sent to the place to disperse the workers. batch after batch of police arrived on cars with blinding headlights and police whistles made a terrific din. the youths and workers did not show the slightest fear in face of police terror. they argued calmly and soberly with the police and denounced their fascist acts.

accused by the angry masses, the police found themselves devoid of all arguments and in great embarrassment. they resorted to counter-revolutionary violence. a number of people were shoved into police cars after much pushing and beating. when the cars began to drive away, noble revolutionary slogans were shouted by those inside: "down with monopoly capitalism exclamation" "down with fascism exclamation" "victory belongs to the working class exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

those innocent people were put into prison and cruelly tortured. some of them were beaten until they fainted. but their fighting morale became even higher and they waged a still more heroic struggle in prison. they sang loudly "the internationale" and other revolutionary songs which echoed throughout the whole prison. they accused the warders wrathfully face to face, exposing the hypocrisy of the so-called "free nation" and "free society", throwing the warders into dismay.

as a result of the stubborn struggle of the youths, the authorities failed to label any charges on them for further persecution. they were finally released after being fined. after their release, they said that their personal experience had helped them to realize more keenly the truth of chairman mao's teaching that "all reactionaries are paper tigers. in appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. from a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

having summed up the experience of their struggle, these young men are now continuing to disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among the masses in a more vigorous and effective way.

## resolutely expose and oppose bourgeois "parliamentary democracy"

referring to "parliamentary democracy" in the capitalist countries, the great leader chairman mao pointed out more than a decade ago that "this so-called two-party system is nothing but a device for maintaining the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie; it can never guarantee freedom to the working people."

at the "general election" of the british parliament last june, british workers applied this brilliant thinking of chairman mao's to their energetic struggle to expose and oppose bourgeois "parliamentary democracy".

one day, this correspondent was invited to take part in a gathering of a number of workers to criticize and repudiate "parliamentary democracy". on the wall of the meeting room were the portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the portrait of chairman mao and posters with revolutionary slogans. after the meeting was declared open, workers took the floor one after another to denounce severely the monopoly capitalist tricks of "two-party system" and "parliamentary democracy". they made more than ten charges against the so-called two-party system. speaking from personal experience, an old worker accused the monopoly capitalist class of ruthless crimes against the workers through political oppression and economic exploitation. they came to the unanimous conclusion that "parliamentary democracy" is a bourgeois instrument for hoodwinking and enslaving the workers and other labouring people; that the working class will never take part in such "elections" because the two bourgeois parties coming in power in turn do their utmost to serve monopoly capital; that the working class must mercilessly expose the hypocrisy of "parliamentary democracy" and energetically arm itself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the struggle to overthrow the rule of monopoly capital and establish state power of the working class.

at the gathering, a worker told this correspondent: we workers not only held meetings to criticize and repudiate "parliamentary democracy", but also distributed propaganda materials in the streets and worker residential quarters to persuade more workers to refuse to take part in voting. he said gladly that their propaganda in workers' quarters had achieved good results. many workers agreed with their views and refused to go to the poll.

during the "general election", this correspondent also witnessed the british working class struggling against monopoly capital and its agents in divers ways. when the chieftains of the two parties made their election speechs, british workers held demonstrations. carrying copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", they exposed face to face the crimes of monopoly capital and shouted revolutionary slogans, driving some reactionary members of parliament off the platform.

a worker said proudly that the broad and fierce struggle of the british working class against bourgeois "parliamentary democracy" is an important mark of its new awakening. a journal published by workers pointed out that this is "the most political expression of the power of the working class and a step forward in the years of british working class history".

CAMBODIA

## Communique of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia in a communique yesterday pointed out that at the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held recently in lusaka, 21 countries supported the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia to attend the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, and that this is a fresh political and diplomatic victory of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia. full text of the communique reads:

the conference of foreign ministers in lusaka discussed on september 6 and 7, 1970, the question of cambodia. in the voting, 21 countries voted for the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia to attend the summit conference, 7 countries voted against and the 12 others were in favour of leaving the seat of cambodia vacant. it appears that the great majority of the voters are in favour of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

this is a new political and diplomatic victory of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia. the voting of the conference of foreign ministers meant the condemnation of the coup d'etat carried out by the lon nol-sirik matak clique in the pay of u.s. imperialism; at the same time, the conference has solemnly reaffirmed to world opinion its solidarity with the khmer people fighting against the aggression by the united states, saigon and thailand. the voting of the conference of foreign ministers in lusaka has confirmed and showed emphatically the complete isolation and total failure of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique and its master, u.s. imperialism.

the royal government of national union of cambodia expresses, in the name of the khmer people firmly united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman, its profound gratitude to all the friendly governments for their act of justice and solidarity with regard to the legitimate government of cambodia. the royal government of national union of cambodia also thanks those governments which abstained from voting and hopes that in the light of the truth, they will speedily join the group of powers which has kindly rendered justice to the sacred cause of the khmer people by voting in favour of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

## Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Special Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today issued a special message to the khmer nation on the despicable act of the american c.i.a. in setting up a "clandestine" broadcasting station passing itself off as the "voice of the national united front of kampuchea". the message reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots:

the lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thann gang, which had dealt many despicable blows at me and at the national united front of kampuchea so as to slander and discredit us, has just found another means of damaging our reputation. this "new means" was offered to it by the american c.i.a. it consists of setting up a "clandestine" broadcasting station outside phnom penh (underline begins) to pass itself off as (underline ends) the "voice of the n.u.f.k."

this station offers the listeners a programme imitating that of the radio of the n.u.f.k. it broadcasts fake (underlined) messages of samdech sihanouk and faxe (underlined) commentaries of the royal government of national union.

the aim of this new undertaking of the c.i.a. is to discredit before national and international opinion my policy and that of the n.u.f.k. which are loyal to the motherland and the people.

our enemies who have betrayed the nation and sold themselves to u.s. imperialism know that our people love tremendously to listen to the "voice of the n.u.f.k."

our people cherish truth, that is why they dare to defy the "martial law" of the traitors who threaten anybody caught listening to this radio with 20 years of imprisonment and hard labour.

unable to divert the interest of the people from the broadcasts of the n.u.f.k., the gang of traitors, with material, technical and financial aid from the c.i.a., has resorted today to this vile method of setting up a sham "voice of the n.u.f.k.", to broadcast fake messages of mine and fake commentaries of the royal government of national union, the texts and the meaning of which grossly discredit our correct policy and our patriotic actions.

here is a recent example: the sham "voice of the n.u.f.k." has broadcast a so-called "message" of norodom sihanouk acknowledging that "vietnamese communists maltreated the people and the buddhist monks and damaged or destroyed the monasteries" (sic).

this is absolutely contrary to the truth exclamation

the truth is that only the vietnamese of the thieu-ky army, u.s. mercenaries and patrons of lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thanh, have maltreated the monks (presenting themselves before these monks as "vietcongs"), robbed, plundered and murdered our compatriots, the common people, raped our young women, burned, demolished and razed to the ground our villages and our places of worship.

the truth is that only the military planes of the american, saigon and bangkok patrons of lon nol-sirik matak and ngoc thanh are responsible for the destruction of the temples and cathedrals in cambodia and of a part of the ancient and sacred temples of angkor.

the lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thanh gang continues and will continue to slander and discredit us unjustly and savagely. i also wish to ask my dear compatriots, faithful listeners of the "voice of the n.u.f.k." to be vigilant against the imitation of the "voice of the n.u.f.k." and the distortion of the truth concerning our country — the machiavellian work of the american c.i.a.

as to the imitation of my voice, i think that my compatriots can easily expose it since they are perfectly familiar with my true voice.

in addition, our compatriots can also expose the deception of the texts by examining thoroughly their meaning which is equivocal, ambiguous or undisguisedly unfavourable to the just cause defended by the n.u.f.k.

i also ask our compatriots to bear in mind at all times that the lon nol gang and its american masters always try to jam the genuine "voice of the n.u.f.k." to the maximum so that its numerous listeners could never hear it clearly.

therefore, it is easy for my compatriots to conclude that the "retransmission" of my so-called messages or the so-called commentaries of the royal government of national union or the n.u.f.k. by the phnom penh broadcasting station in the service of lon nol is but a machiavellian and despicable deception.

in this regard, i request our nation never to consider as authentic my so-called messages retransmitted by the phnom penh broadcasting station.

if these were really messages of sihanouk, the royal government of national union or the n.u.f.k., the lon nol clique and its american masters would have been very much afraid of them and would have never thought of heloing to broadcast them. on the contrary, they have promised 20 years of imprisonment and hard labour to all those who listen to these messages.

my special message to the nation concerning the setting up of a broadcasting station by the american c.i.a. to pass itself off as the "voice of n.u.f.k." now comes to an end.

long live the khmer people exclamation

long live the people's national liberation army exclamation

## Message of Private Secretariat of Samdech Sihanouk Head of State of Cambodia, to Compatriots

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in a message to the compatriots yesterday exposed and refuted the shameless lies recently spread by the "foreign minister" of the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique that more than 20 countries would vote for or accept his "government" to attend the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in lusaka. the message pointed out that this propaganda of the lon nol clique is a vain attempt to hoodwink public opinion at home and abroad. full text of the message reads:

in a recent statement to the international press, koun wick, so-called minister of foreign affairs of the fascist lon nol regime, gave the assurance that in lusaka more than 20 countries would vote for the admission of his "government" to the summit conference of non-aligned countries and that the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea would obtain 13 or 14 votes at the very most.

the bragging of koun wick who, like his master lon nol, is a lackey of u.s. imperialism, was flatly contradicted on september 7, 1970.

the victory trumpeted by koun wick in the name of his anti-popular "government" became a disgraceful failure in lusaka. and the "crushing defeat" koun wick had predicted for the royal government of national union became an outstanding and very important victory owing to the just stand taken by 21 countries.

in fact an a.f.p. dispatch from lusaka dated september 7, 1970, said: "sources close to the conference said that about 21 of these (delegations) were for prince sihanouk and seven (7) against. twelve delegations opted for seating neither group."

thus the "more than 20 votes" for the lackey regime of the americans were in fact only seven while the 13 or 14 votes predicted "generously" by koun wick for the royal government, representative of the khmer people fighting against u.s. imperialism and for the restoration to cambodia of its independence and non-alignment, reached as many as 21. the number of countries not taking side was 12, that is to say, about half that of the states supporting the legitimate government of the khmer people.

the number of countries supporting the lon nol regime and those abstaining from voting totalled only 19, still less than the number of states and nations supporting the r.g.n.u.

a.f.p. added: "as the delegates discussed the cambodian question, three members of the lon nol delegation waited outside the closed glass doors of the conference hall and made an apparently abortive attempt to circulate an eight-page statement on their position to delegates".

our compatriots can thus see that the propaganda of lon nol is brazenly deceiving national and international opinion. it claims shamelessly that its regime enjoys high prestige internationally, whereas in reality the regime is extremely despised by all the peoples, states and governments cherishing justice, dignity, freedom and independence.

lon nol and his like have prepared documents to justify the unjustifiable and nobody in lusaka showed any interest in them ... and for good reason exclamation

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Economic Delegation from Ceylon Visits Peking Factory and Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

the economic delegation from ceylon headed by minister tikiri banda ilangaratne visited a factory and a people's commune in peking on september 8 and 9. they were given a warm welcome by workers and commune members

accompanied by fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, the distinguished ceylonese guests this evening saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe. the successful performance by the revolutionary art fighters won warm applause from the distinguished guests.

accompanied by minister fang yi, the delegation visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill on september 8. the workers there told them how they had studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic writings in a living way, done away with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated the mind, carried out technical innovations and ensured constant growth of production.

the delegation visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune yesterday. the guests visited its dairy farm, stud farm and duck farm, a home for the aged and a clinic. they received a warm welcome from commune members when they called on them at their homes.

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation in all these activities.

### Ceylonese Charge D'Affaires in China Gives Banquet for Visiting Economic Delegation from Ceylon

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in peking, gave a banquet this evening for the visit to china of the economic delegation from ceylon headed by minister tikiri banda ilangaratne.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, han nien-lung, chuan chih-pang, fang ke, liu hsi-wen, wang an-chu, tu feng, fan sheng-hsuan, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and fang kao.

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, were also present.

minister tikiri banda ilangaratne and fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, spoke at the banquet.

in his speech minister ilangaratne referred with satisfaction to the development of the friendly relations

and cooperation between ceylon and china. he said: "in the useful discussions we have had with you in the last few days, the unanimity of views expressed on the need to expand trade and economic co-operation between our two countries in the future, gives us much encouragement. i have no doubt that in our task of economic reconstruction and the struggle against imperialistic and neo-colonialistic forces your co-operation will be readily forthcoming.

"during the short stay in your country we have been much impressed by the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution under the leadership of your great leader chairman mao tsetung. while there has been an accelerated pace of economic development resulting in a marked increase in your agricultural and industrial production, the revolutionary enthusiasm created by the teachings of your great leader chairman mao tsetung has brought about a truly socialist transformation of your society.

"we are conscious of the leading role played by your people in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and the support you are providing all over the world for national liberation movements. i am happy to say that these policies have the fullest support of our new government under madame bandaranaike."

in his speech minister fang yi said: "china and ceylon are countries friendly to each other, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have further developed. the economic delegation from ceylon now visiting china is the first official delegation sent by the new government of ceylon since it assumed office." "i believe that this visit will further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and play an important role in promoting the friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples and their unity against imperialism," he pointed out.

fang yi said: "the ceylonese people have a glorious tradition in defying brute force and daring to resist imperialist aggression. under the leadership of her excellency madame bandaranaike, the ceylonese government pursues a foreign policy of independence and neutrality which upholds national dignity. we express our admiration for this. the chinese government consistently stands for the establishment of friendly relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war. you can rest assured that in the struggle for the development of sino-ceylonese relations and against imperialism, you will continue to receive our full cooperation and support."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the daily development of the friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

## FOREIGN VISITORS

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets Han Suyin and Vincent Ruthnaswamy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met writer madame han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy and had a cordial conversation with them.

hsiung hsiang-hui, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

han suyin and her husband are visiting china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Kuo Mo-jo Meets Visiting Japanese Young Workers' Friendship Group from Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met all the members of the visiting japanese young workers' friendship group from tokyo with yoshino michiyoshi as the head and hongo shinichi as the secretary-general. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the other organizations concerned hsu ming, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, ting min, tsai tzu-min and hsu chung-ching.

## MALAYSIA

### "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Soviet Revisionism's Collusion with Rahman-Razak Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article broadcast yesterday exposed the ugly features of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in stepping up its collusion with the rahman-razak puppet clique and frenziedly carrying out counter-revolutionary activities.

the article said that for expansionist purposes, soviet revisionist social-imperialism repeatedly invited big and small chieftains of the rahman-razak puppet clique to moscow to hatch anti-communist and anti-people plots. recently, the rahman-razak puppet clique sent a so-called "youth delegation" to moscow to carry out activities with ulterior aim. in mid-august, puppet minister of labour manickavasagam held secret talks with soviet revisionist chieftains in moscow.

the article said: soviet revisionist social-imperialism is trying by all means to bolster the tottering puppet regime. recently, on the eve of the so-called "national day" of the puppet clique, the soviet revisionist paper "izvestia" published an article specially to prettify this puppet clique which mounted the stage under the direction of british imperialism 13 years ago and nauseatingly described these national traitors guilty of heinous crimes as "heroes who have put an end to the colonial status of malaya". the "izvestia" article described the rahman-razak clique's despicable actions of serving u.s. imperialism devotedly as a "realistic stand which has brought definite good results" and so forth.

the article said that for more than a decade, the rahman-razak clique has supported the war of aggression against viet nam and indo-china launched by u.s. imperialism and trained the troops and police of the saigon puppet regime for massacring the vietnamese people. since u.s. imperialism invaded cambodia and expanded the aggressive war in indo-china, the puppet clique has rendered further service to the u.s. imperialist criminal scheme of "using asians to fight asians". not long ago, rahman even clamoured that the u.s. aggressor troops must remain in cambodia to massacre the cambodian people. but "izvestia" turned black white by shamelessly alleging that "the malayan government adopts a realistic stand and seeks a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue".

the rahman-razak clique has also played a despicable role on the question of the palestinian people's liberation struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. it deliberately confused the line of demarcation between the aggressors and the victims of aggression, asked the palestinian people to forsake their right to liberate their own country, and advocated that the destiny of the palestinian people should be decided by u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and their tool of aggression, the united nations.

the reactionary stand of the rahman-razak clique in helping u.s. imperialism to strangle the liberation struggle of the palestinian people is also lauded by "izvestia" as a "realistic stand".

"izvestia", it said, not only praised all the crimes of the rahman-razak clique against the interests of malayan and asian people, but also "sincerely wish" these running dogs of imperialism "success" along this road.

the article pointed out that it is no wonder that soviet revisionist social-imperialism bolsters the puppet clique. this is another stark exposure of its aggressive character. soviet revisionist social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism are birds of a feather. soviet revisionist social-imperialism has long served as an accomplice of u.s. imperialism on the indo-china and the middle east questions, and is helping u.s. imperialism to make political frauds with all its strength, thereby betraying the liberation cause of the three indo-chinese and palestinian peoples.

the article concluded that through the shameful acts of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the malayan people have seen more clearly its villainous nature. following the teachings of the communist party of malaya, the malayan people must oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism while opposing british imperialism and fight for burying imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk and Other Comrades of Korean Embassy Attend Celebrations of Korean National Day at China-Korea Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife as well as other comrades from the korean embassy this evening attended celebrations held at the china-korea friendship people's commune marking the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and liu chun, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

at a celebration meeting held by the commune members, ambassador hyun joon keuk delivered a report on the brilliant fighting course the democratic people's republic of korea had traversed. in his report, the ambassador dwelt upon the significance of the founding of the republic and the great victories and achievements the republic had won in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and in all spheres of socialist construction. he warmly praised the great friendship and militant unity that had been established and developed between the people of korea and china in protracted struggles against their common enemies.

referring to the common fighting tasks now facing the korean and chinese people, the ambassador said that u.s. imperialism was still occupying south korea and china's sacred territory of taiwan and had continuously carried out war provocations and aggressive activities against korea and china and pushed its policies of war and aggression in asia and other parts of the world. u.s. imperialism, he said, had re-armed japanese militarism and made it its "shock brigade" for aggression in asia. facts clearly showed that if one underestimated the danger of japanese militarism and did not wage a resolute struggle against it, it would be tantamount to encouraging the japanese reactionary ruling clique's ambition for aggression and helping strengthening u.s. imperialism's position in asia. the ambassador stressed that in the struggle against the common enemies, the korean people would closely unite with the chinese people and fight and triumph together with them.

ambassador hyun joon keuk's speech was time and again interrupted by warm applause.

on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, extended warm festival greetings to the korean comrades-in-arms. he said at the meeting: "we rejoice in the great achievements made by the fraternal korean people." he pledged that the members of the commune, along with the people of the whole country, would resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland and support the people all over the world in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had dinner together after the meeting. they chatted like kith and kin and repeatedly proposed toasts to the health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, to the health of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the growing militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea.

after the dinner, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms saw a chinese feature film "surprise attack" which portrays the people of china and korea fighting shoulder to shoulder against the u.s. aggressors.

## CHINA AND PALESTINE

### Palestine Special Envoy Concludes Visit to China

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)**

housni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, chairman of the central committee of the organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), left peking by plane on september 8 after a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, vice foreign minister, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned including ho ying, han hsu, wang yueh-hsi and wang chih-fan.

also present at the airport were hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and diplomatic envoys of some arab countries and albania to china.

## CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Leaves Peking to Visit South China

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1970)**

the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the alliance and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here by special plane today for a friendly visit to the southern part of china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan and hu tzu-ang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung and yu li-chun.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, members of the d.r.v.n. embassy and members of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china were also present.

on its visit the delegation is accompanied by lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

during its stay in peking the delegation visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill and was given a warm welcome by the workers. it also saw the photographic exhibition on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam and visited historical sites and scenic spots.

## CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

### Chinese Government Economic Delegation Attends Opening Ceremony of Zagreb International Fair

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 10, 1970)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, this morning attended the opening ceremony of the 80th international fair at zagreb, yugoslavia.

the chinese delegation was invited tp visit the fair by the yugoslav government.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

US Gesture To Dispatch Troops Shows Failure of Fraud

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Sept. 17, 1970)

There was already news two days ago that the US Sixth Fleet had arrived on the sea off the coast of Jordan, ready to intervene directly in the Middle East situation as soon as anything happened there.

Yesterday King Hussein of Jordan changed his government by accepting the resignation of his civilian prime minister and replacing him with a military man, thus forming an out and out military government.

Having assumed power, the military prime minister overtly declared that he would "settle peacefully" with the Palestinian guerrillas. In reality, however, the Jordanian political orientation as a whole turned all the more to the right. It appeared that the government was about to launch a new offensive against the guerrillas.

From the movement of the Sixth Fleet, and again looking at the actions of the Jordanian reactionary government, people may see that it is Washington which plots the sinister scheme far away from the other shore of the Atlantic and which directs the actions of the reactionary forces of Jordan. They cooperate with each other very closely.

Not only that, but the White House has called a top level meeting to discuss the Middle East situation. The exclusive topic of the discussion is "the possibility of intervention in the Jordanian situation if King Hussein of Jordan asks for assistance."

The so-called "request for assistance" is only an excuse by which US forces will directly intervene in the Middle East and attack the Palestinian guerrillas. No matter whether this gesture is a threat or really in preparation for unfolding action, it is any way a big exposure of the policy of war and policy of aggression of US imperialism.

Of the four men who went to the White House to participate in the top level conference, Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is commander of the three services; Packard, Deputy Secretary of Defense, represents the tycoons of armament and electronics industries; Sisco, an Assistant Secretary of State, is responsible for Middle East affairs; and Kissinger is Nixon's foreign policy adviser. From such a conference people can smell the smell of gunpowder.

The "Rogers plan" which the US peddles in the Middle East has so far made no substantial development, the biggest obstacle being the Palestine National Liberation Front's firm upholding of its stand of justice and armed struggle and its utter refusal to be deceived.

Jordan has changed to a military government, and American forces will go into battle. They appear to be formidable, but in reality are only paper tigers revealing themselves as such. On the contrary, they have exposed their tactic of repression and deception, but can do nothing to the Palestine National Liberation Front. Therefore, they have to resort to their second tactic of escalated repression.

As early as 1958, when Eisenhower ordered troops to Lebanon, the Middle East people had already the experience of uniting together to drive away the aggressor. While its feet of clay are still sunk in the Indochina battlefield, if US imperialism really dares to kindle another fire west of Asia, it will surely provoke a new anti-American upsurge among the people of all countries and be "picking up a rock only to drop it on its own toes." (Shih Chün-yü)

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

## Continuously Forge Ahead Along Chairman Mao's Line for Party Building

by

the Party Committee of Factory 3302 of Shihchiachuang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1970)

The Party committee of Factory 3302 of Shihchiachuang, Hopei, have carried out Party consolidation (or rectification) and Party building in the past year in accordance with Mao's directive on Party building and the provisions of the new Party Constitution. As a result, Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line has been smashed and Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist line for Party building established in its place. The ranks of the Party are purified, Party-mass relations have become closer, and the Party now really plays a leading role in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment.--SCMP Ed.

Under the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad, the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee was released. This is a big happy event in the political life of our people. We resolutely support it and will resolutely act on it!

Over the past year, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 9th Party National Congress, we have all along taken as a lever the great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat and should be vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and followed the various provisions of the new Party Constitution in giving full play to the initiative of the masses. This was to open the door to consolidate the Party.

As a result of the campaign for Party consolidation and Party building, we have smashed renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building in a big way and established Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line for Party building in a big way. We have heightened the consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines on the part of the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses, purified the ranks of the Party, cemented the Party's relations with the masses, and given full play to the leading role of the Party in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In his political report to the 9th Party National Congress, Vice Chairman Lin pointed out, "All the achievements of the Chinese Communist Party are a result of Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership and a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought." After an effort at Party consolidation and Party building, the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses have fostered deeper proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and considerably heightened their consciousness in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every member of the Party committee of our factory has persisted in joining the masses in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and combating self and criticizing revisionism.

Through criticizing renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "concept of the masses being backward," we have removed the erroneous idea of "Party members being one cut above others." The broad masses of Party members have fostered the idea of putting good faith in the masses and relying on the masses. They consult with the masses on all matters, willing to be little pupils of the masses.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on cadres' participation in collective production and labor, the Party members and cadres of our factory have taken an active part in labor and while performing it, transformed thinking, forged ties with the masses and given guidance in work. Comrade Ma Fu-ch'üan, deputy Party committee secretary of our factory, had scarcely got back from a meeting in Peking last year when he put on his work uniform to get to the workshop to do labor. He held several jobs concurrently and was often out attending meetings. When he was back in the daytime, he took a hand in daytime labor. When he was back at night, he took a hand in night labor. Workers praised him saying, "An old horse serves as an 'official' but does not act his role." We have come to realize that the sweat of labor can wash the head clean of its dust; the hammer in our hands can beat away the airs of an official.

As a result of Party consolidation and Party building, the broad masses of Party members have showed more vim and vigor as they stand at the forefront of the class struggle and lead the masses in charging forward bravely in the thick of fire and unfolding a ceaseless attack on the class enemy. They have thus strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and given an impetus to the continuous development of revolution and production.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee called on us "to seriously fulfill the task of Party consolidation and Party building and strengthen the Party's ideological and organizational construction." It is our determination to unfold further the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, seriously study the Party Constitution, and vigorously work on the Party's ideological development, especially that of our Party committee, to continuously deepen the mass revolutionary criticism and thoroughly remove the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building, and to continuously heighten the consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines on the part of the broad masses of Party members.

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RURAL TRADE

## Carry the Revolution on the Economic Front Through to the End

- By the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Commercial Administration Committee of Toushan Commune of T'aishan Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 13, 1970)

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Toushan commune, T'aishan hsien, Kwangtung, began to participate in commercial management since August last year. They have intensively criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "material incentive," "profit in command," and such "black" stuff, raised the consciousness of commercial workers of serving the people, and reformed some of the regulations governing rural trade that were irrational.--SCMP Ed.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee personally presided over by the great leader Chairman Mao has closed in triumph. This is a big happy event in the political life of the people of the whole country. Filled with boundless feelings, we poor and lower-middle peasants hail warmly the release of the "communique" and will resolutely carry out the various fighting tasks set forth therein.

In August last year, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 9th Party National Congress, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of our Toushan commune entered upon the political arena of struggle--criticism--transformation in rural commerce. In that year, under the Party's leadership, we poor and lower-middle peasants participated in the administration of commerce and grasped the power of leadership over commerce. We mobilized the masses in a penetrating criticism of such black goods of Liu Shao-ch'i as "material incentives," "profit in command," etc. We thus heightened the consciousness of serving the people on the part of the commercial workers and reformed many irrational regulations and systems.

After our participation in business administration, we paid primary attention to vigorously grasping class struggle. We led commercial workers and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in launching a "one attack and three-opposition" campaign on the commercial front. Some points of the basic-level network which had relative weakness in political work before were enabled to rapidly "take the lid off" the class struggle and strike at a handful of counter-revolutionaries, embezzlers and speculators. Thus socialist economy was safeguarded and the proletarian dictatorship consolidated.

We often join the commercial workers in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and invite seasoned poor peasants to tell them about the history of a village or a market place, thus heightening considerably their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines. They have gradually fostered the idea of standing at the counter for the sake of revolution, doing labor without thinking of pay, and working without thinking of time. There have emerged many moving deeds marked by honesty and loyalty in serving the public and the spirit of not pocketing something picked up on the street.

In the past, some commercial workers concerned themselves with only buying and selling and not with production. We joined them in studying Chairman Mao's guideline on "developing the economy to safeguard a supply" and criticizing such counter-revolutionary sinister goods as "profits in command," "business first," etc. The orientation for business operation was put straight. Now they all pay primary attention to supporting agricultural production and try in every way to contribute their strength to the campaign of support for agriculture. For the early crops this year, we had two floods and one period of drought. The commercial workers not only joined forces with us in fighting the natural disasters but also prepared a large supply of seedlings and fertilizers to help us to plant new seedlings and apply new manure. Under the all-out support of the commercial department, we reaped a bumper harvest in a year of natural disasters. The output of paddy rice was 8.6 percent more than that of the preceding year. In line with an increased production, the purchase and sale quotas of the commercial department climbed up considerably.

In the campaign of struggle--criticism--transformation on the commercial front, we poor and lower-middle peasants also continuously enhanced our own political consciousness. Through vigorously criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods as "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," etc., the socialist initiative of the commune members was fully aroused. They raised such lofty slogans as "Cultivating the fields for the sake of revolution" and "Making a greater contribution to wiping out imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolutionaries." They had the collective economy completely moved onto the orbit of the State plan. With enthusiasm, they surrendered their agricultural and sideline products to the State.

Now, under the inspiration of the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, we poor and lower-middle peasants of the Toushan commune have become united more closely. It is our determination to take the achievements already scored as a starting point of continuous revolution, to continuously deepen the mass campaign for flexible study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to carry through to the end the struggle--criticism--transformation on the commercial front.

* * *

COAL MINES

## Building a Socialist Mine with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

- report on an investigation in P'inghsiang Collieries, Kiangsi, which conducts multiple undertakings on a big scale while laying emphasis on coal production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1970)

> Retired miners and miner's children and dependents are mobilized for various kinds of productive labor in P'inghsiang coal mines, which are producing not only coal, but also machines, chemicals and other consumer goods.-- SCMP Ed.

Having gone through battles during the great proletarian cultural revolution, P'inghsiang Collieries, Kiangsi, an old coalfield which has been worked for more than seven decades, have rejuvenated with revolutionary vigor. The tens of thousands of miners and their family dependents in this colliery hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and take the Tach'ing Oilfield as an example. Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they conduct multiple undertakings on a big scale with emphasis on coal production, thereby increasing coal production, establishing small factories for steel refining, machine building, making of building materials, and making of chemicals, and carrying out agriculture and side occupations. Throughout the collieries, revolution is going on in an earth-shaking manner, production and construction are under way feverishly, and there is a revolutionary scene of surging vigor and vitality. The collieries have become a standard-bearer in building a socialist mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results on the front of coal industry in our country.

### Vigorously Breaking Down the "Theory That the Scale of A Coal Pit Is Fixed," Greatly Expanding Coal Production

Does an old colliery which has been in operation for more than seven decades still have any future prospects? Can it make new contributions toward the State? After their establishment, the revolutionary committees at various levels in P'inghsiang Collieries were confronted very acutely with these questions.

Formerly P'inghsiang Collieries were "sentenced to death" by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The bourgeois technical "authorities" claimed time and again:

The resources of P'inghsiang Collieries have been "exhausted." Coal production of the existing pits has already "reached its maximum." Extraction in the new mining areas is "completely valueless." The whole mine has fallen into a "decline" and must be "closed."

Had P'inghsiang Collieries really fallen into a "decline"? The revolutionary committee of the mining bureau led the broad masses of miners to review the history of struggle between the two lines. During the period of the big leap forward in 1958, the miners of P'inghsiang Collieries, guided by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," continuously unearthed potentials and expanded the scale of production. They perseveringly stuck to the policy of walking on both legs and opened many small pits according to the local conditions, thereby inducing a rapid development in production and doubling coal output. Later, as a result of sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the small pits opened by the workers were closed one after another. After that, the "theory that the scale of a coal pit is fixed," "theory that P'inghsiang has little coal," "theory that structure is complicated," and other fallacies were like hoops restricting the development of the production of P'inghsiang Collieries and shackling the creativeness of the workers.

Facts in the history of the struggle between the two lines taught the broad masses of miners an impressive lesson. They realized that P'inghsiang Collieries were not without future prospects, but had tremendous potentials and could be developed on a big scale.

Under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the mining bureau, workers of the whole mining area vigorously conducted activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about the happiness in which they now lived and about the seizure of power, and extensively talked about the great meaning of changing the former situation of "transporting coal from north to south" and the vital significance of the development of coal production in aiding the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland. The workers said: "Our hearts are turned to Chairman Mao. We bear in mind the interests of the world. We definitely shall make this old mine rejuvenate with fresh vigor and yield more and better coal for the revolutionary cause." An upsurge of revolutionary enthusiasm in "unearthing potentials, finding new coal reserves and making greater contribution toward revolution" arose quickly throughout the collieries.

Anyuan, where great leader Chairman Mao personally ignited the revolutionary fire more than 40 years ago, was an old mine with the longest history of extraction in P'inghsiang. Formerly, the bourgeois technical "authorities" followed foreign rules and regulations to the letter and defined the limits of the pits and the scope of extraction and the annual output of coal for this mine. Since then, these foreign rules and regulations have become taboos which nobody could alter.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the miners of Anyuan who had glorious revolutionary traditions displayed their dauntless spirit as they did in following Chairman Mao to make revolution in the past, and came forward to break down the "theory that the scale of coal is fixed." They said: "The capitalist roaders depended on foreign rules and regulations and tricks, whereas we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." They formed a "three-in-one" contingent with old workers as its main force to break through the fixed scale of coal pits. The masses were roused to make investigations. In one month or more they discovered a large reserve of coal. This prolonged the life of the pits for another 50 years and heightened the capacity of production by 100 percent as against the designed capacity. This iron-clad fact declared the "theory that the scale of a coal pit is fixed" bankrupt.

Chu-yuan mine was formerly regarded as "being complicated in structure and having no future prospects of development." This mine trailed behind at a snail's pace every year. Its output had never reached the designed level. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the miners firmly carried out the policy of walking on two legs and opened small pits according to local conditions. They discovered large reserves of coal in areas surrounding the mine. Last year, this mine exceeded for the first time the level of the designed capacity and fulfilled the State plan 46 days ahead of schedule.

In this way, productive potentials of the old pits throughout P'inghsiang Collieries were unearthed continuously and the 18 new small pits yielded coal, making the coal output double the designed capacity. Meanwhile, the miners prospected for coal and drew designs by their own efforts. They built the new mining area with emphasis on medium-sized and small pits. In only one year or more, they made clear that the quantity of coal latent in the five coal fields was equal to the total quantity of coal in the original mining area. When put into operation, these five coal fields would meant another P'inghsiang to the State. Huangch'ung, one of these five coal fields, would yield coal this year. The time of building was shortened by three quarters as against the time required for building a mine of similar scale in the past.

P'inghsiang Collieries which were "condemned to death" by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been revived during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Filled with vigor and vitality, it is advancing continuously.

## Breaking Down the Lazy-Bone Mentality, Aiming Oneself by One's Own Efforts

The rapid development of coal production brought about the question of inadequacy of mechanical equipment, materials and transportation forces. What should be done? The broad masses of miners decided to break down the lazy-bone mentality of asking for aid from the State and to firmly take the road of arming themselves by their own efforts.

Formerly the mechanical equipment, machine parts and raw materials needed by P'inghsiang Collieries were totally supplied by the State, allotted by the higher authorities and transported from other localities. The miners wanted to conduct technical innovation and to make some mechanical equipment by their own efforts. But they were forbidden to do so by the bourgeois technical "authorities," who said that "it was a matter of course that the colliery yielded coal while the State should supply it with mechanical equipment and raw materials." For this reason, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, P'inghsiang Collieries couldn't make even a small nail. When the gear of a hoisting machine ran out of order, it had to be taken to be repaired by Changchiak'ou Mining Machine Works which was far away. The workers said with indignation: "The bourgeois 'experts' and 'authorities' have clamored for mechanization over the past two decades. As a result, production in the pit continues to be carried out by means of the pneumatic pick, the hand pick and blasting. If we always go along this old road, when shall we be able to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level?"

Was it true that P'inghsiang Collieries could not arm itself by own effort? Was it true that the broad masses of miners of P'inghsiang Collieries lacked the talents of making mechanical equipment by their own efforts? No, completely no!

As far back as the time of the big leap forward in 1958, the miners of P'inghsiang Collieries suggested a plan of building up the collieries by their own efforts. The workers of Kaok'eng mine alone put forward more than 1,800 rationalized suggestions. But, the bourgeois technical "authorities" said nonsensically that "indigenous equipment was no better than foreign equipment" and "making equipment was no better than buying equipment," stubbornly stifling the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of workers. That year, a main shaft of the air pump in a pit was broken. The miners suggested making one by own efforts. The bourgeois technical "authorities" did not believe that the miners could do it but specially sent a technician by airplane to buy a shaft. The miners were filled with indignation at hearing this. Defying these "authorities," they persisted in working with their hands and very quickly built a main shaft. While the technician was still in the airplane, they had finished installing the shaft and the air pump rumbled again.

Reviewing these historical facts, the miners learned more deeply that it was not that P'inghsiang was unable to build mining equipment by one's own effort and could not take the road of arming itself by its own effort, but that the counter-revolutionary revisionist line was throwing obstacles in the way. They said: "We definitely must completely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, firmly adhere to the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao and blaze the trail of arming themselves by own efforts."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." The miners firmly remembered this teaching

of Chairman Mao's and put forward the slogan, "We rely on neither Heaven nor earth but on Mao Tse-tung's thought in building machines."

The making of combined diggers and extractors was a spot where the miners of P'inghsiang Collieries made a breakthrough in arming themselves with own efforts. In this battle, the miners of the whole mining area went into action and put forward opinions. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "practice, understanding, again practice, and again understanding," they worked and studied simultaneously. In two months and more, more than 4,000 miners joined in the designing of the combined diggers. In accordance with their practical experience, they made more than 100 machine models with earth, paper and used timber, furnishing precious data in the making of combined diggers. When a complete set of processing equipment was lacking, they made use of the local simple conditions, adopted indigenous methods, and built the essential equipment.

In dauntless heroism, the miners of P'inghsiang Collieries could do in only three months or longer what had not been achieved over the past two decades. They did not ask for a single set of equipment from the State, did not ask other people to process a machine part for them, and yet they successfully built a set of rock digging machine and six sets of combined coal extractors, composing a beautiful song of self-reliance.

The successful making of the combined diggers and extractors further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of miners attaining regeneration through their own efforts. There quickly arose a new scene of "overall mobilization and overall breakthrough."

Formerly this colliery could not make even a small machine part. Now, the miners make use of local simple conditions, adopt indigenous methods and work with their own hands to build machine tools. The miners of Kaok'eng mine successfully built a big planer, which measured 7.5 meters long and weighed 7 tons. A big furnace was lacking. They used five small furnaces together in casting. When equipment was lacking for processing the cast parts, they put up a stall by means of used rails and carried on processing by means of a small hoisting machine. Since the turn of last year, the methods of "rolling snow ball" and "a hen laying eggs" were adopted to self-reliantly make 90 sets of machine tools of various types including the lathe, the drilling machine, the radial drill, and the boring machine, which represented 77 percent of the number of machine tools in the whole colliery.

Formerly the area could not make motor cars, and a car had to be brought to other localities for overhaul. Now, the motor repair workshop which had only a few dozen workers together with two belt-drawn lathes bravely took the task of car-manufacturing. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the workers adopted indigenous methods and, in only a few months, successfully made 13 four-ton heavy-duty lorries of "Anyuan Brand" and two jeeps. The miners of P'inghsiang Collieries rode for the first time in history in the cars they had made.

The collieries formerly asked for every catty of rolled steel from the State. Now its miners work with their own hands and make use of discarded materials to build equipment. They set up four small steel mills, a small rolled steel works and a small blast furnace of 13 cubic meters, producing a greater part of the rolled steel needed in these collieries.

In a year or so, the miners of P'inghsiang Collieries relied on their own hands to greatly heighten the capacity of self-sufficiency in equipment and raw materials, giving a great impetus to new upsurge of production and construction.

## Breaking Down the Barrier between Different Lines of Trades, Conducting Multiple Undertakings on a Big Scale

A colliery makes mining equipment, produces cars and refines steel--this is something beyond ordinary rule and something people never did in the past. But, the revolutionary committee of P'inghsiang mining bureau was not contented with this achievement. They saw that the colliery still had rich material resources which had not been utilized and that the masses had vast enthusiasm in socialism. Accordingly, they decided to break through the barrier between two different lines of trades, to conduct multiple undertakings on a big scale, and to march further toward production in depth and in width.

At first, some people who had been poisoned by the revisionist line doubted the conducting of multiple undertakings by the collieries. They said: "The main task of a colliery is to produce coal. It is 'giving up the regular occupation' if it conducts the so-called multiple undertakings." The workers said: "We are not 'giving up the regular occupation.' It is our regular occupation if it is needed by the revolution and if it means a greater contribution toward socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland."

This was how they started conducting multiple undertakings: 1. In line with the needs of developing coal production, they dealt with what was needed, giving priority to what was urgently needed, so as to heighten the capacity of self-sufficiency of the collieries. 2. They actively created conditions in accordance with the actual situation of the colliery and conducted any undertakings which they were capable of conducting, so as to create wealth for society. 3. They effectively used the various kinds of rich material resources in the mine, conducted multi-purpose utilization on a big scale, repaired old equipment and made use of waste materials. The idea guiding them to conduct multiple undertakings was that they would not ask for aid from higher authorities but would firmly take the road of self-reliance.

Guided by this idea, they set up 65 small factories, which turned out more than enough products of many kinds which had to be supplied by other localities.

Cement which the collieries needed in production had to be transported from Shantung, Nanking and other localities in the past, and supply often could not meet the demand. In this P'inghsiang Collieries, marble was left behind after coal had been extracted, but it was regarded as waste material and had not been utilized. Last year, four miners of Kaok'eng mine led 20 dependents of the miners to build the first cement works in P'inghsiang Collieries and used this marble to make cement. The cement they made was up to and above the 500 mark, and the best of it reached the 1,100 mark. Now, four cement works have been set up in this way in all the collieries. Meanwhile, the workers also used this marble to make earth bricks and fire-resistant bricks, and set up factories to make quicklime, tiles, earth bricks, and fire-resistant bricks, changing the former situation of depending on other localities for supply of building materials.

The small coking plant run by a few old miners and some of the miners' dependents obtained coke and recovered coal tar by indigenous methods. It is turning out eight kinds of products including gasoline, fuel oil, crude benzene, and toluene.

Soap is consumer goods which is indispensable to the miners and is consumed in large quantities. It was formerly supplied by the State. Now, in Anyuan mine, a miner and two miners' dependents have set up a soap factory with only four buckets and a big pot, producing more than 500 bars of soap a day, which was sufficient for this mine's consumption.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that workers of factories and mining enterprises "should, where conditions permit, also engage in agricultural production and side occupations," the miners of P'inghsiang and their dependents planted vegetables and fruit trees and bred fish and hogs by their own efforts. Eleven hog farms have been set up in the collieries, raising more than 2,500 hogs. In Anyuan mine, 1,000 hogs are being raised, so that every three men have one hog. Now, the miners of this mine have basically solved by themselves the question of meat supply.

The rich resources of medicinal herbs on the mountains in the collieries mean a natural medicine box for the miners and their dependents. They gather and plant medicinal herbs and prepare herbal medicine by themselves. In the first half of this year, they gathered more than 50,000 catties of medicinal herbs, which they processed to make more than 300 kinds of medicine in tablets, in ampuls and in solution. The herbal medicine processing factory in Kaok'eng mine has this year produced more than 9,000 ampuls of herbal medicine of 22 kinds, replacing largely the ampuls of Western-school medicine used in the past. This herbal medicine is economical and has great efficacy.

Because multiple undertakings have blossomed everywhere, there is an ever widening scope for conducting multiple undertakings. P'inghsiang Collieries today are not only a coal producer, but also a place capable of turning out many kinds of light industrial products, heavy industrial products and farm and subsidiary products. Through multi-purpose utilization,

many kinds of "waste" have become treasure, useless things have turned into useful things, gaps have been filled. There is a scene of growing prosperity.

## All Men and Women, Old and Young, Work with United Efforts, Forming a Mighty Revolutionary Army

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." While vigorously conducting multiple undertakings with emphasis on coal production, P'inghsiang, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, launches the mass movement on a big scale and fully exploits the positive factors in all aspects.

In P'inghsiang Collieries the in-service miners, the miners' dependents (including retired old workers) and miners' children each represent about one-third of the tens of thousands of miners and their dependents. In the mass movement of vigorously building the socialist mines, should we rely on and rouse only the one-third of the in-service workers, or also rouse the other two-thirds? Formerly some people said that P'inghsiang was an old mine, its miners were old and its equipment was old and it had "three big burdens," namely, the large numbers of retired old workers, miners' dependents and children. They also pointed out that these "three big burdens" would in the future "become heavier and heavier like a bundle of straw in the rain." The revolutionary committee of the mining bureau criticized this erroneous viewpoint. They felt that the masses were real heroes, the in-service miners were a powerful force in building socialist mines, and the retired old miners and the miners' dependents and children also would form a powerful force in building socialist mines. They firmly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, vigorously conducted class education, tightly grasped the revolutionization of man's thinking, and fully roused all forces in the collieries to take an active part in the fight for building the socialist mines.

Many retired old miners who were relatively strong were filled with the heroism that "their hearts would be redder as they grew old, and they would take the heavy load of revolution." They actively joined in the fight for building the socialist mines. The more than 100 retired old miners of the "Foolish Old Man's" three pits in Kaok'eng mine studied and applied the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, relied on their own hands and fought amid hardships. In one year's time or longer, they built a pit which yielded 100,000 tons of coal a year.

The retired old miners of Ch'ingshan mine displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and built a factory for repairing worn-out equipment and utilizing used materials. Preserving the natural color of the proletariat, they practiced diligence and frugality in doing everything for the State.

As a result, this factory which had only one broken belt-drawn lathe when it was established now has totally realized mechanization in casting, forging, cutting and punching. They used the discarded materials to make

equipment self-reliantly. They manufactured the shearing machine, the cutting tool, the pneumatic hammer, and other products and repaired more than 10,000 electrical appliances, tools, machine parts and equipment of various kinds, saving more than 1,000,000 yuan for the State. The masses praised them to be good examples in developing the revolutionary traditions.

The miners' dependents also glow with surging revolutionary spirit. They went out of their homes and entered the mines to run factories. They took part in refining steel and in the productive labor of making of building materials and chemicals, farming and side occupations. They became an important force in production and construction. Since the turn of last year, the miners' dependents of Kaok'eng mine alone have created a wealth of more than 500,000 yuan for the State.

In P'inghsiang Collieries, the miners' children have high aspirations although they are young. The students of the nine 9-year schools in the collieries carry out the directive, "while their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs; they should also criticize the bourgeoisie." They have built 35 small factories capable of producing power batteries, glass and motor parts. Meanwhile, they grow vegetables and raise hogs, sheep and chickens, so as to closely combine teaching-learning with productive labor. The more than 2,000 students of the part-work part-study schools in the whole mine area also go out of their schools and into the coal pits and workshops to learn from the miners and to receive re-education from the working class. They are distributed in the ten productive departments dealing with coal extraction, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemical industry and civil engineering, where they labor and study simultaneously and receive tempering on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. Now, students throughout this colliery can do industrial work with the hammer, till the land with the hoe and criticize the bourgeoisie with the pen. They are strengthening and growing up under the illumination of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

The revolutionary practice of P'inghsiang Collieries shows once again this great truth: So long as the broad masses are mobilized and armed with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, they definitely can do what the forerunners did not do before and can perform miracles on earth.

- Investigation Group of the Coal Industry, and NCNA Reporter

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# Grasp Dialectics, Recover Coal From Fire Areas

by

Revolutionary Committee of No. 2 Pit,
Hsiahuayuan Coal Mine, Hopei

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1970)

The following report tells how miners fought against fire in an old coal-pit with the help of Mao thought and saved much of the coal therein.--SCMP Ed.

No. 2 pit of Hsiahuayuan Coal Mine is an old coal-pit with a history of extraction of more than 50 years. During the war of resistance against Japan, the mine was looted and sabotaged by the Japanese imperialists. As a result, the old timbers abandoned in the old tunnels and old extraction chambers were mixed with the coal on the floor not yet completely removed, and they rotted and oxidized there for a long time and burned spontaneously when a draft came. As a consequence the whole pit gradually became a fire area. As early as 1964, the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" concluded that "extraction was impossible owing to the extent of the fire" in the pit. They were ready to seal up the whole pit and open a new one.

After baptism through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of the coal-pit, armed with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts, have resolutely persevered in saving the coal from the fire area and restored the "condemned" old pit to its youth, thus making a new contribution to the socialist cause.

## From Passive Defense To Active Offense

In the struggle against the fire, we at first adopted the method of simple defense. Wherever fire broke out, we immediately sealed off the place, building defenses everywhere and resisting the fire from place to place. The result was that we were unable to put out the fire at its source. On the contrary, owing to the need for ventilation, the fire became fiercer and fiercer and we were in an increasingly passive position.

What was to be done? We organized the miner workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without directly or indirectly assisting offense, tactical means of defense is completely meaningless." They also came to understand the dialectical relationship between defense and offense--defense was a means of offense, while offense was the object of defense. Simple, passive defense would necessarily be defense without

resistance. Only by actively attacking the fire area and utterly putting out the fire would it be possible to save the coal.

Chairman Mao's teaching pointed out to us our direction for advance. We changed our method of passive defense, gave full play to the active factor of men, and actively attacked the fire area.

Extraction area 2301 had a coal bed of 60,000 tons, but was sealed off in the fire area following an outbreak of fire. This time we pulled down the sealing wall, putting out the fire as we advanced and digging a new tunnel. When we advanced to a fork in the tunnel, we came upon a big fire from the old extraction area. The flames, three or four meters high, leapt out when air was let in, threatening the safety of the whole extraction area.

At that moment someone suggested that we beat a retreat immediately and seal off the area. Should we put out the fire or avoid it? Should we advance or retreat? A responsible comrade of the revolutionary committee who went to the first line to direct operations personally immediately organized the workers to hold a fire-line Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and study the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "This army has an undaunted spirit. It will overwhelm all enemies but will never yield to them." This greatly inspired the workers' will to fight.

Crying "Be resolute, fear no sacrifices, and overcome all difficulties to win victory," they dashed into the fire area and, defying the suffocating smoke and searing flames, advanced while joining lengths of water hose. Finally they succeeded in overcoming all difficulties and put out one fire after another, saving from the fire area a 60,000-ton coal bed.

## Grasping the Law, Gaining Freedom To Save Coal in Fire Area

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying: "No matter what thing one does, if one does not know the facts about the thing, its nature, and its relations with other things, one will not know the laws governing that thing, or how to do it, or be able to do it well." Like other things in this world, fire has its laws. Once these laws are grasped, we shall be able to gain the freedom of putting out fires. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we earnestly summed up experience and repeatedly studied the character of the fire in the course of actively attacking the fire area, gradually gaining the freedom to put out the fire.

Inside the pit, people fighting the fire needed air, but the fire burned all the more fiercely once fresh air was sent down. It was a great contradiction. However, "All opposite elements are like that. Owing to certain conditions, they are opposed to each other on the one hand, but on the other hand are related with each other, mix with each other, infiltrate each other and depend on each other." We found from practice that while fire burned when it met with fresh air, obnoxious gases and gases of a high temperature went away with moving air.

Making use of this law, we opened a suitable ventilation hole on the sealing wall at the other end, so as to get rid of the obnoxious and hot gases. In this way, workers could enter the pit with the fresh air, be free from the threat of the obnoxious and hot gases, get within the nearest distance to the fire area, and take effective measures to put out the fire. If there was not much coal left in a fire area and it was not worth the trouble to put out the fire, the volume of fresh air let into the pit could be suitably controlled, so as to reduce the rate of the spread of the fire to less than the daily rate of extraction and so save the coal from the fire area.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying: "In viewing things we must see their essence and regard their phenomena only as a guide to the entrance. Once within the entrance, we must grasp their essence. This alone is the reliable scientific method of analysis."

The essential nature of anything is always expressed through its phenomena. For example, there are certain symptoms preceding an outbreak of fire: first, the temperature of the coal rises quickly and steeply, and second, there is a faint smell of carbon monoxide and kerosene. The appearance of these circumstances shows that an outbreak of fire is imminent in a coal bed, and it is then imperative to lower the temperature by splashing the coal with water from a water gun and then proceed to extract the coal. When the smell of carbon monoxide and kerosene is very strong but the temperature of the coal bed remains low, it means that fire has already broken out in some nearby, but not yet discovered, old extraction area as a result of ventilation. It is then imperative to try to discover the fire by drilling the coal layers on all sides with an electric drill and put out the fire when it is found.

## Solve Qualitatively Different Contradictions With Qualitatively Different Methods

After we found some of the laws, an erroneous tendency appeared. We dealt with any fire that broke out anywhere according to our old experience and old methods. The result was that sometimes we succeeded and sometimes we failed.

There was a coal bed of more than 50,000 tons sealed in a fire area. When we came near the fire area, we first put up a sealing wall and then, in accordance with our old experience, inserted a pipe through the sealing wall and pumped a mixture of water, sand and earth into the sealed off fire area, thus covering the fire with a blanket of the mixture. After some considerable time, however, the fire inside the wall burned even fiercer instead of dying down, and a large amount of the obnoxious gas of carbon monoxide escaped through the sealing wall, affecting the whole extraction area.

What was the reason? We promptly organized the workers for a "Chuko Liang conference" on the firing line and to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "On Contradiction." Chairman Mao pointed out: "In considering each

form of motion of matter, we must observe the points which it has in common with other forms of motion. But what is especially important and necessary, constituting as it does the foundation of our knowledge of a thing, is to observe what is particular to this form of motion of matter, namely, to observe the qualitative difference between this form of motion and other forms."

After the study, we realized that the principal reason of our failure was that we had paid attention only to the general laws of putting out a fire but ignored the particular essence of this fire. The truth is that as the time, place and conditions of the outbreak of fires are different from one another, each fire area has its own particular contradictions, and only when these particular contradictions are understood shall we be able to use the correct remedy and adopt effective measures.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and through repeated investigation and study, we found that this fire area was an old extraction area in a steep slope, and that as the fire broke out at the upper part, the mixture of water sand and earth that was pumped through the wall could only cover the lower part of the fire area, leaving the outbreak point unaffected.

"Qualitatively different contradictions can be solved only by qualitatively different means." Everyone then tried to find a solution and made suggestions. Finally it was decided to drill a hole from the surface to the outbreak point of the fire, put a pipe through the hole, and pump the mixture into it from above. In this way the fire was soon put out.

We have realized from practice that every concrete thing in the world has its own particular law of development. Since then, whenever we came to a new fire area, we would first carry out full and careful investigation and study, grasp its particular essence, and rouse the masses to find effective measures that would suit the situation perfectly. In this way we have successfully put out many complex and special fires.

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Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts, we have fought in fire areas everyday for several years without any serious accident, consistently maintaining a record of safety in production and high and stable output. Resolutely bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The history of makkind is a history of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom," we will continue to maintain the style of modesty, prudence, and freedom from self-conceit and impatience, further arm our heads with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts, and ceaselessly win still greater victories.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

## All Party Comrades, Armymen and People in China Conscientiously Study Communique of Party Central Committee Plenary Session, Deepen Mass Movement for Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought and Win Greater Successes in Socialist Revolution and Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)

all party comrades and hundreds of millions of armymen and people throughout china, while continuing to study in earnest the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china with jubilation, have brought about a high tide in widely publicizing the communique and carrying it out to the letter. responding to the call of the plenary session, they are determined to make still greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic writings, consciously remould their world outlook with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and put mao tsetung thought in command of everything, so as to continue accomplishing the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

meetings and study classes have been held to conscientiously study the communique, warmly propagate it and work out measures to implement it. these meetings and classes are sponsored by the party organizations at all levels throughout the country, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the party committees of the p.l.a. units, the basic units as well as the revolutionary masses. the quick response by the people throughout the country to the fighting call of chairman mao and the party central committee fully demonstrates the unprecedented unity and unification of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country under the banner of mao tsetung thought.

in the high tide of studying, propagating and implementing the communique, party members and revolutionary people throughout the country emphasized that persisting in deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and using mao tsetung thought to educate, train and remould people are the fundamental guarantee for realizing chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories".

in studying the communique, the party members and workers in the steel centre of anshan resolved to persist in giving first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, do a good job in revolutionizing people's thinking, firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and unceasingly carry out revolutionary mass criticism.

the party branch of the wulung production brigade under the kutien commune in fukien province, the site of the kutien meeting, is determined to make the three constantly read articles its maxim and chairman mao's thinking on party building its guide, and consciously fight self and criticize

revisionism, so as to build itself into a solid fighting bulwark and lead the masses in advancing victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the party branch of the third company of a p.l.a. unit carried out an "open-door rectification" after the publication of the communique to find out how far it was lagging behind in ideological revolutionization. it set up a group for leading the masses in studying chairman mao's philosophic works. inspired by the communique, members of the party branch committee are determined to build the party branch into a "locomotive" for leading the commanders and fighters in continuing the revolution.

the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee called on the whole party to earnestly study chairman mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics. having studied this point in the communique, communist party members, armymen and other people in various parts of the country hold that this is called for by the need to develop in depth the work of struggle-criticism-transformation and to bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production. they hold that chairman mao's philosophic thinking is the weapon for making revolution, the weapon for fighting, the source of wisdom and the beacon for advance. workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill are of the opinion that people armed with chairman mao's philosophic thinking can strike at the class enemy accurately, criticize revisionism thoroughly and recognize the objective laws clearly. they do not yield when facing difficulties and are not conceited before achievements. the more they study it, the cleverer they become and the stronger their drive for continuing the revolution.

the communist party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of the chinchien production brigade in chiangshan county, chekiang province, and the sankuanmiao production brigade in tengfung county, honan province, reviewed their great successes in transforming people's thinking and transforming nature by persisting in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. from their own experience they came to understand that chairman mao's philosophic thinking is the sharp weapon for transforming the world. they expressed their determination to use this weapon to criticize idealism and metaphysics and bring into full play people's subjective activity so as to go on seizing new victories in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party has given a powerful impetus to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts in the country. all party comrades and the armymen and people throughout the country are determined to deepen revolutionary mass criticism, firmly grasp the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste, and carry the revolution through to the end on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front, the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure.

the revolutionary teachers and students of peking university, with the communique as their guide, have examined current

work, exposed and analysed contradictions and found out to what extent they are lagging behind so as to do a still better job in carrying on the revolution in education. in high spirits, the students who came from the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers declared that they would assuredly fulfill their historic mission of attending university, running it and using mao tsetung thought to transform it.

men of the people's liberation army wuhan units supporting the left in factories went to the workshops and along with the workers mapped out measures for deepening the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. they are determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, firmly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and strive for still greater victories in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

inspired by the communique and determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, the armymen and people throughout the country have brought about a new upsurge of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". many factories have raised the following fighting slogan: go all out, aim high and translate the call of the communique into deeds. the workers of the taiyuan iron and steel company made an outstanding achievement in the first eight months of this year: total output value was 56 per cent higher than in the whole of 1969. after studying the communique, the workers revised their plan for increasing production and practising economy. they pledged to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories both in revolution and production.

the party branch of the yangliunsuen production brigade in pinnsien county, shantung province, inspired by the communique, are determined to concentrate on doing a good job in autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing and in building irrigation works. they decided to greet the fourth national people's congress with new achievements, producing more grain and cotton.

all p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and people throughout the country always bear in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland". they pledged to further strengthen the work of preparedness against war ideologically, materially and organizationally and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country.

the party organizations at all levels and party members throughout the country pledged that they would continue to study chairman mao's theory on party building and the new party constitution well, do a good job in party consolidation and party building, strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally and bring into full play the bastion role of the party organization and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members so as to "unite to win still greater victories" under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

AGRICULTURE

## Central China Autonomous Hsien Produces More Grain and Timber by Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 13, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of all nationalities in the chianghua yao autonomous county of hunan province, central china, one of the well-known cedar-growing areas in our country, resolutely carry out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and develop production in the mountain areas according to local conditions. grain production has been expanded along with the increased growth of trees.

the county has afforested 38,000 hectares in the past four years. this is more than half the total area afforested in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the forest area is 61 per cent more than that in the early post-liberation period. the county has afforested formerly barren mountains suitable for growing trees. the timber stands are double those of the early post-liberation period.

since 1966, the county has delivered to the state 660,000 cubic metres of timber, 450 tons of tea, 370 tons of tung oil, 2,000 tons of resin and large quantities of side-line products such as tea oil, medicinal herbs, perfumes, honey and hides. it fulfilled this year's timber target by july. grain production has also been developed greatly. total grain output in 1969 was 40 per cent higher than that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a number of communes and production brigades have already surpassed the target for grain output set by the "national programme for agricultural development". the county delivered more than 500 tons of marketable grain to the state in 1969 for the first time in history.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the county made an overall plan for developing the economy of the mountain area. arrangements ensured that the county would become self-sufficient in grain while increasing the output of timber.

ten of the standing committee members of the county revolutionary committee led cadres at the grass-roots and poor and lower-middle peasants in making a survey of all the mountains and rivers in the county and then working out an overall plan based on local conditions.

in forestry, the point was to develop woods with equal stress on planting, nursing and protection. both felling and cultivation were taken into consideration. vigorous efforts were made to afforest barren hills, build up timber woods, use the existing wood resources rationally, fell trees in a planned way and explore the outlying mountain areas. this would ensure a constant supply of forest stands and possibilities for steady felling.

in grain production, measures were taken to ensure stable high yields from the existing farmland while efforts were made to grow crops between trees.

the people in the mountain area now take charge of some five hectares of woods per capita. they have expanded the farmland in the past three years by more than 420 hectares and set up

35,000 hectares of new tree nurseries. they have also built over 15,600 water conservancy works and expanded the irrigated acreage by 30 per cent. now 75 per cent of the county's farmland can give stable yields despite drought or waterlogging.

the county also relies on the masses to constantly sum up their experience and correctly handle the contradiction between agriculture and forestry as regards time, labour power and use of water. all this has guaranteed the all-round development of both agriculture and forestry.

people of all nationalities in the county firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines. they thoroughly criticize such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "developing forestry at the expense of grain production" and "setting grain against forestry" which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed on building mountain areas.

since it was set up, the county revolutionary committee has held many kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes in which cadres and the people study and apply in a living way chairman mao's instructions on developing agriculture. they have also studied the experience of the tachai production brigade in grasping class struggle, and made revolutionary mass criticism centered on the two lines in building mountain areas. they eradicated the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for building up the mountain areas pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents. all this has been a profound lesson to the cadres and revolutionary masses. they have a better understanding of the dialectical relationship between forestry and agriculture, which depend on one another and promote each other. this laid a solid ideological foundation for the development of the mountain area.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

## "Voice of National United Front of Kampuchea" Repudiates Fabrication by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)

the "voice of the national united front of kampuchea" in a commentary on september 8 exposed the despicable act of the lon nol-sirik matak clique in forging statements of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and broadcasting them through a radio passing itself off as the radio of the n.u.f.k.

the commentary said: after the birth of the "voice of the national united front of kampuchea" -- the genuine patriotic voice of the khmer people, the lon nol clique and its master also set up a broadcasting station passing itself off as the "voice of the n.u.f.k." to broadcast news distorting the line of the n.u.f.k. recently, this radio station brazenly imitated the voice of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and broadcast fake statements of his.

this despicable act of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and its master, the commentary said, can only further testify to the high prestige and tremendous influence of the line of the n.u.f.k. and the stand of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk for national salvation among the khmer people of various strata and on the international arena. it also shows the clique's fear of the line of the n.u.f.k. and the stand of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk for national salvation.

the commentary said that if the weapons, ammunition and u.s. dollars given by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys failed to save the lon nol-sirik matak clique from its inevitable doom, then the above-mentioned shameless and despicable move cannot do this either. on the contrary, it can only serve to further expose the extremely despicable, shameless and ugly features of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique.

## Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Statement Repudiating Fabrication by US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement in refutation of rumours issued on september 10, again exposed and denounced the treacherous schemes of the central intelligence agency, the odious instrument of u.s. imperialism. the statement reads:

the royal government of national union of cambodia has the honour to draw the attention of world opinion once again to the news reported by a press agency accredited to phnom penh concerning the so-called speech made by samdech norodom

sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, in which samdech violently attacked the soviet union.

the royal government of national union of cambodia wishes to reiterate the terms of its statement of denial issued on september 8, 1970, in which it denounced the treacherous schemes of the central intelligence agency, the odious instrument of u.s. imperialism. it categorically and utterly denies the so-called speech made by samdech norodom sihanouk. it energetically condemns this despicable act of the c.i.a. which tries to split the anti-imperialist forces and conceal the ignominious defeats of the running dogs of u.s. imperialism, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique now installed in phnom penh.

the royal government of national union of cambodia wishes to declare once again that it rejects and severely condemns in advance all other schemes of the same kind that the c.i.a. of u.s. imperialism may play with in the future.

the royal government of national union of cambodia is convinced that the governments and national, popular and democratic organizations of the friendly countries which support and sympathize with the sacred struggle of the khmer people also condemn these schemes of the c.i.a. and will further strengthen their support to, solidarity and sympathy with the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

moreover, the royal government of national union of cambodia reiterates that the khmer people, firmly united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea, have always received support and sympathy from the soviet people, their organizations and their representatives. it avails itself/of this occasion to express warm thanks to them.

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## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets Ceylonese Economic Delegation

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)**

premier chou en-lai today met all the members of the economic delegation from ceylon headed by tikiri banda ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with minister ilangaratne and other distinguished ceylonese guests, and n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy in china.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including fang yi, han nien-lung and liu hsi-wen.

## China-Ceylon Loan Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)

a loan agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of ceylon was signed in peking today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and tikiri banda ilangaratne, head of the economic delegation from ceylon and minister of foreign and internal trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

dr. jayantha bandara kelegama, k.b. cissanayake, k. gunaratnam and d. ratnaweera, members of the economic delegation from ceylon; n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ac interim of the ceylonese embassy in china, and other members of the embassy; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, liu hsi-wen, wang jun-sheng, cheng fei, yang kung-su and han hsu.

## CHINA AND GUINEA

### Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Sekou Toure on Occasion of 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea. the message reads as follows:

conakry

his excellency ahmed sekou toure,
president of the republic of guinea

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the "treaty of friendship between the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea", i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and to the guinean government and people.

the conclusion of the sino-guinean treaty of friendship is the crystallization of the militant friendship between our two peoples in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as a milestone marking a new stage in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. in the past decade, the friendly cooperation between china and guinea in the political, economic and cultural fields has greatly developed and become strengthened under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, setting a fine example for relations between

afro-asian countries. i am deeply convinced that the further development of such friendly relations and cooperation between afro-asian countries will help the afro-asian peoples realize complete liberation and defeat imperialism in all its forms.

may the friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples remain evergreen.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
september 12, 1970

## Peking Reception Celebrates Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)**

the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea.

fode issiaga camara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in china; madame ansou kamano, wife of the guinean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy attended the reception on invitation.

present on the occasion were vice-premier li hsien-nien, and leading members of the chinese departments and organizations concerned including peng shao-hui, chi peng-fei, han li-yeh, wang an-chu, shih lin, chen shu-huai and wang yueh-hsi.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the host organization, and charge d'affaires ad interim fode issiaga camara spoke at the reception.

ting hsi-lin said: the sino-guinean treaty of friendship is the first of its kind signed between china and african countries. in the past ten years, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been developing constantly under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. this not only conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but has set a good example for the relationship between china and other african countries and has made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the attainment and defence of national independence and for liberation.

he said that the chinese people would, as always, together with the guinean people, continue to work for further developing the friendship between the two peoples and friendly cooperation between the two countries and for further strengthening the cause of afro-asian people's unity against imperialism.

charge d'affaires ad interim fode issiaga camara said: since the signing of the guinea-china treaty of friendship, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been constantly consolidated and developed in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

he said: there is a guinean saying that only in times of difficulty can one tell who are his true friends. the chinese people always stand on our side and help us whenever we are in difficulty.

in the name of the guinean government and people, he expressed thanks to the chinese government and people and to the chinese engineering and technical personnel in guinea who are rendering effective assistance to the guinean people.

the reception proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. toasts were repeatedly drunk to the continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and guinea.

## CHINA AND MALAYSIA

### "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Warmly Hails Second Plenary Session of CPC 9th Central Committee

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)**

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial today entitled "the chinese people have scored successive magnificent victories in response to the great call of chairman mao: 'unite to win still greater victories'", warmly hailing the successful convening of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china.

the editorial said: "since the epoch-making ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the first plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, the chinese people, in response to the great call of chairman mao 'unite to win still greater victories' and guided by chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have achieved tremendously great successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the ninth party congress. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, vigorously give prominence to proletarian politics, carry out in a deep-going way the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and have attained great victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle to hit hard at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and to support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations the world over.

it went on, "under the correct leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as leader and vice-chairman lin as deputy leader, the chinese people have in the past year or more have made a series of inspiring achievements in the development of industrial and agricultural production, in strengthening national defence and raising their scientific and technological level. all these achievements have made the dictatorship of the proletariat unprecedentedly consolidated and the great socialist china -- the centre and base area of world revolution -- stronger than ever. the widest dissemination of invincible mao tsetung thought in the world and the far-reaching impact of the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution have brought vigorous development to the world revolution."

it pointed out, "for one year or more, the international situation has been developing more and more favourably for the revolution of the people of various countries and unfavourably for imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and reaction. the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued on may 20 by chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, is the programme of the world revolutionary people's struggle against imperialism. this classic document of marxism, leninism, mao tsetung thought has further brought the world people's anti-imperialist struggle to a new high tide. just as chairman mao has pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." the development in the international situation for the last few months have borne out this wise thesis of chairman mao's. the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries of indo-china have won fresh victories without let-up. the revolutionary armed struggle of the southeast asian people continues to grow, the flames of the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are raging more furiously, the palestinian and other arab people are persevering valiantly in their armed struggle against u.s. imperialist and soviet revisionist blackmail and humbug. the revolutionary forces in other parts of the world are growing steadily. the anti-u.s. united front with the great socialist china as the standard bearer is more consolidated and expanding. the days have become tougher and tougher for the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries."

the editorial said: "the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china was held in an excellent revolutionary situation. the malayan people are elated over and inspired by the new victories won by the chinese people in the past year or more and by the tremendous success of the plenary session. we deeply believe that this plenary session will bring the chinese people's great socialist revolution and socialist construction to a new high tide and will further promote the development of the world people's anti-imperialist struggle. under the correct leadership of the communist party of malaya, the malayan people will hold higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and, together with the great chinese people and the people of southeast asia and the rest of the world, carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction through to the end."

## CHINA AND MALI

### Chinese Embassy in Mali Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 12, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave a film reception yesterday showing the chinese documentaries "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism", "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking". these films were warmly welcomed by mali friends.

warm and prolonged applause burst out from among the audience whenever the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen. after the film show, some friends said with elation: the fact that chairman mao is in good health is the greatest happiness of the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. they wished chairman mao a long life exclamation

after watching on the screen the peking people's grand rally warmly acclaiming chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, a mali friend said, "chairman mao's solemn statement has given full expression of the determination of the asian, african and latin american people to fight against the frenzied aggression of u.s. imperialism. we mali people firmly support the solemn statement of chairman mao. the people of asia, africa and latin america will be invincible so long as they are united. the world revolutionary people are sure to win. u.s. imperialism is doomed to defeat."

referring to the film "the yangtze bridge at nanking", a mali friend said that the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought can surmount all difficulties and create miracles. another added: "the successful building of the nanking bridge is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a fruit of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. following chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the chinese working class has constructed the bridge across the yangtze river. this is a vivid demonstration of the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", a characteristic spirit of the chinese people who are armed with mao tsetung thought.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Government Trade Delegation of Korean Democratic People's Republic Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)

the government trade delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by pang tae ryul, deputy head of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning by train.

present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned wang jun-sheng and chao chung-teh. hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and choi jung keun, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in china, were also present.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Vietnam Government Economic Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 12, 1970)

the economic delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, left here for china today by a special plane for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was seen off by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government; phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport; nguyen huu mai, minister of power and coal; phan anh, minister of foreign trade; kha vang can, minister of light industry; hoang quoc thinh, minister of commerce; nguyen lam, nguyen van kha, nguyen van dao, vice-chairmen of the state planning commission; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nguyen don, vice-minister of national defence; and others.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping also saw the delegation off at the airport.

### Vietnam Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)

nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, and a d.r.v.n government economic delegation he is leading arrived in peking by special plane today at the invitation of the chinese government.

deputy leaders of the delegation are: ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and tran sam, vice-minister of national defence. members of the delegation are: dinh van tram, dinh trong nuu, mai huu ich and le quang tuong.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and several thousand revolutionary people of peking were present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the front of anti-u.s. struggle.

a grand ceremony was held at the airport flying the national flags of china and viet nam. when vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades stepped down from the plane amid rounds of cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned walked up and warmly shook hands with them.

then vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. waving the national flags of china and viet nam and bouquets, people warmly greeted the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people and shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "long live the victory of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "viet nam is sure to win, u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three countries of indo-china in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

vigorous young people performed dances of welcome amid the strains of revolutionary songs. vice-premier nguyen con and other vietnamese comrades repeatedly waved to the welcoming crowds in greeting.

present at the airport were also leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li chiang, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, nan li-yeh, chen yung-kang, wang an-chu, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, chen mao, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, tu hsing-yuan, sun hsiao-feng, tsao lu, lin tse-sheng, yuan hua-ping, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang pin and wei yu-ming, and the chinese engineering and technical personnel who took part in aiding viet nam.

also present on the occasion were officials of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam and the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

## Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Nguyen Con, Vice Premier of Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)**

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere with comrade nguyen con, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the d.r.v.n. and chairman of the state planning commission.

present at the talks on the vietnamese side were: deputy leaders of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation comrades ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam; members of the delegation comrades dinh van tram, dinh trong nuu, mai huu ich and le quang tuong; and attaches of the delegation comrades pham thanh ha, tran kim an, nguyen duc phuong and nguyen canh chat.

present on the chinese side were leading comrades from the departments concerned, including li chiang, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, tu hsing-yuan, sun hsiao-feng, tsao lu, lin tse-sheng, yuan hua-ping, chen mao, tsao ke-chiang, wang pin and wei yu-ming.

## Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Warm Welcome of DRVN Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Nguyen Con

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)**

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening to extend the warmest welcome to the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the d.r.v.n. and chairman of the state planning commission.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of china and viet nam.

when vice-premier nguyen con, deputy leaders of the delegation ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam, and other vietnamese comrades entered the banquet hall, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading comrades of the departments concerned, all present accorded them a long standing ovation to express the warmest welcome for the envoys of the fraternal vietnamese people from the front of the war of resistance against u.s. aggression.

both vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-premier nguyen con delivered warm, friendly speeches at the banquet. their speeches (full text to be released separately) drew repeated stormy applause.

the comrades of china and viet nam had a happy gathering this evening, they chatted intimately and drank toasts to the everlasting militant unity and fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples and to the great victory won by the vietnamese people and the people of indo-china in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

also attending the banquet on invitation were ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, diplomatic officials of the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in china, diplomatic officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present on the occasion were leading comrades of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li chiang, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, han li-yeh, chen yung-kang, wang an-chu, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, tu hsing-yuan, sun hsiao-feng, tsao lu, lin tse-sheng, yuan hua-ping, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, wu piao, sun yu-heng, chiao pei-hsin, ma jen-hui, chen wen-chun and chang tzu-liang.

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet in honour of the viet nam government economic delegation this evening:

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen con,

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

all respected comrades on the viet nam government economic delegation,

comrades and friends:

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier nguyen con, which has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government, has brought us good news of victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the militant friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people. we are very glad at all this. on behalf of the chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese government, i express the warmest welcome to the envoys of the fraternal vietnamese people coming from the front of the anti-u.s. war.

the vietnamese people are a heroic, unyielding people; the vietnamese nation is a great nation with a glorious revolutionary tradition. undaunted by brute force and fearing no sacrifice in the face of frenzied u.s. imperialist aggression, the vietnamese people have waged a protracted, most arduous struggle and won one brilliant victory after another. through their great victorious war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, they have accumulated rich experience for the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people and set a glorious example for all oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their struggle for liberation.

in order to retrieve the defeat of its war of aggression in viet nam, u.s. imperialism has bombed north viet nam in the most barbarous and indiscriminate way. but, displaying a strong revolutionary will and a tenacious fighting spirit, the heroic people in north viet nam have triumphantly repulsed the attacks by the u.s. pirates from the sea and the air, and have made outstanding achievements in building up their socialist economy and defence capabilities by overcoming various difficulties through self-reliance and hard struggle, carrying on fighting and production simultaneously. they are now unfolding a vigorous socialist emulation drive under the fighting slogans: "everything for supporting the front", "everything for our own flesh and blood in the south" and "everything for the defeat of the u.s. gangsters". growing stronger with each battle, they have turned north viet nam into a powerful, indestructible rear area supporting their compatriots in the south.

the chinese people have boundless admiration for the dauntless revolutionary heroism displayed by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the socialist construction, and express the warmest congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people on all their victories and achievements.

president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, pointed out in his testament: "the war of resistance against u.s. aggression may drag on. our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the u.s. aggressors till final victory." we are convinced that the heroic vietnamese people, following president ho chi minh's teaching and persisting in a protracted people's war, can certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors thoroughly and achieve their sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

the revolutionary situation in indo-china is now becoming better and better. the nixon government has spread the flames of aggressive war from viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china and this has closely linked the destinies of the people of the three countries of indo-china. the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos have closed their ranks, fought shoulder to shoulder and formed a strong united front for the common cause of opposing u.s. imperialism and striving for national liberation. at present, the revolutionary flames of people's war are raging with increasing fury throughout indo-china and news of triumph is pouring in from all battlefields -- from pointe de ca mau to plateau des bolovens and from phnom dang raek to the banks of the mekong river. the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries of indo-china has entered a new stage. severely pummelled by the people of indo-china and the world, u.s. imperialism is in a tight corner both at home and abroad and is declining with each passing day; gripped by acute political and economic crises, it finds the going tougher and tougher every day.

the great victory won by the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has convincingly borne out the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's brilliant thesis: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

though u.s. imperialism has met with disastrous defeat, it is still struggling desperately. we firmly believe that the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos, holding high the fighting banner of the summit conference of the people of indo-china, uniting as one, supporting each other and persevering in struggle, can surely smash all the military adventures and plots of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. all u.s. aggressors will inevitably get out of indo-china.

comrades and friends:

china and viet nam are close, brotherly neighbours. the people of china and viet nam have forged a profound fighting friendship in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles. just as the vietnamese people's great leader ho chi minh said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." this friendship and unity of ours is based on proletarian internationalism and can withstand any test; no one on earth can destroy it. it can be asserted that the current visit to china of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier nguyen con will make important contributions to further strengthening the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people of our two countries.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people, always regarding it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the people of viet nam and indo-china in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, give firm and all-out support and assistance to the people of viet nam and indo-china in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people will for ever unite with and fight together with the fraternal vietnamese people and the people of indo-china for the thorough defeat of u.s. imperialism.

victory will surely belong to the heroic people of the three countries of indo-china exclamation

now may i propose a toast

to the great victory of the people of viet nam and indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese people and the people of the three countries of indo-china,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan, comrade truong chinh and comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade nguyn con,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of all comrades on the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

## Speech by Vice Premier of DRVN Government Nguyen Con

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)**

following is the full text of the speech made by nguyen con, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, at the banquet given this evening by vice-premier li hsien-nien in honour of the viet nam government economic delegation:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

dear comrades fang yi, li chiang, nan nien-tung and yen chung-chuan,

dear comrades from various departments concerned,

dear comrade representatives from the embassy of the republic of south viet nam,

dear comrades,

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam is very happy to pay a friendly visit to the great people's republic of china. first of all, our delegation wishes to convey the sincerest and warmest greetings of our viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and all vietnamese people to respected and beloved chairman mao, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people, and express our heartfelt thanks for the grand and fraternal hospitalities accorded our delegation by the leading comrades of the chinese party and government as well as the people in peking.

comrades,

in the past few years, we vietnamese people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and respected and beloved president ho, have won great victories in the cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and of socialist construction in the north. especially since the spring of 1968 the vietnamese armymen and civilians in south viet nam have launched sustained attacks, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, destroyed many u.s. aggressors' military installations and made the enemy sink ever deeper in its strategy of passive defence.

our north viet nam has overcome the u.s. imperialists' destructive war and fulfilled obligations to the front. we are now working hard to build and consolidate the north in an all round way and strengthen our economy and national defence, so as to fulfil even better the obligations of the rear to the front. meanwhile, we at all times heighten our vigilance and get ready to smash any military adventure launched by u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialist defeat is quiet obvious; however, it is still very stubborn and sly. after nixon took power he disguised his policy of prolonging and intensifying the war of aggression with the deceptive slogan of bringing "peace", in an attempt to carry out the so-called vietnamization of war. his real purpose is permanently to occupy our south by the most cruel and perfidious means.

the plan of "vietnamization" of war came out at a time when u.s. imperialism was defeated. since the beginning of 1969 u.s. imperialism has been repeatedly defeated in the battlefield of south viet nam.

landed in these straits, u.s. imperialism engineered a reactionary coup in phnom penh and then launched largescale military aggression against cambodia. at the same time it intensified the special war in laos. in this way, it attempted to save its policy of "vietnamization" of war from failure and at the same time expand the sphere of u.s. neo-colonialism to cambodia and laos. confronted with u.s. imperialist aggression, the people of the three countries of indo-china, united as one, have put up resolute resistance. they support and assist each other wholeheartedly and with all-out efforts to vanquish their common enemy. this is a new development of historic significance in the militant unity among the fraternal people of viet nam, cambodia and laos. u.s. imperialism's military adventure in cambodia has suffered heavy defeat. its special war in laos has also met with incessant blows. these failures in indo-china have thrown u.s. imperialism into still bigger predicaments both at home and abroad.

while u.s. imperialism is beset with difficulties, the protracted, arduous war waged by us vietnamese people against

u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing in our favour. displaying the spirit of firmly resolving to fight and win, the vietnamese people are persisting in and stepping up the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country, determined to fulfil the sacred testament of president ho chi minh: "no matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. the u.s. imperialists will have to pull out. our fatherland will be reunified. our compatriots in the north and in the south will be re-united under the same roof."

we vietnamese people honour the pledges made in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and wholeheartedly and with all our might strengthen the unity with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples, in joint efforts to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs all over indo-china.

comrades,

viet nam and china are neighbouring countries linked by mountains and rivers. we two peoples are connected with traditional, affectionate and fraternal ties. these ties have been continuously cultivated by the workers' party of viet nam and the communist party of china and are being daily consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. as the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao put it: "we are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe."

when president ho, the respected and beloved leader of the vietnamese people, was living, he constantly taught us to consolidate and strengthen continuously the militant friendship and unity between our two peoples. he said: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

during their protracted revolutionary struggle in the past and in their cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country and in socialist construction at present, the vietnamese people have all along received wholehearted, firm support and enormous, many-sided, prompt and effective assistance from the fraternal chinese people.

chairman mao said: "the fraternal south vietnamese people and the entire fraternal vietnamese people can rest assured that their struggle is our struggle. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." this is a concentrated manifestation of the support of the 700 million fraternal chinese people for our cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country as well as of their noble revolutionary feelings. recently, in the face of u.s. imperialism dragging out the war of aggression against viet nam while escalating the war in laos and invading cambodia, china has reiterated its determination to step up its aid to the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples in their fight against u.s. imperialism until complete victory. the statement chairman mao issued on may 20, 1970 is a tremendous encouragement for the vietnamese people, other peoples in indo-china and the people throughout the world who oppose u.s. aggression.

china's precious support and aid to the vietnamese people in their cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country and in their socialist construction contribute immensely to the great victory they have won.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, we extend our profound heartfelt thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for these very valuable support and aid.

comrades,

under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese people armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought have achieved tremendous successes in various fields, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. in recent years, in particular, china has developed atomic, nuclear and space sciences by leaps and bounds. this inspires the progressive people of the world and strikes fear into imperialism headed by the u.s. the people's republic of china has become a country with advanced industry and agriculture, powerful national defence and highly-developed science and technology.

the vietnamese people warmly congratulate china on these great achievements and hope that the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao, will win even greater victories in both socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam will make every effort to constantly strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of viet nam and china for the common interests of our two peoples, for the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. the sea may dry up and the rock may wear away, but our militant friendship and unity will remain unchanged forever.

our current visit and talks about china's economic and military aid to the vietnamese people in 1971 will further strengthen the militant unity and friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples. we the government economic delegation believe the talks will bring satisfactory results and will effectively contribute to defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors thoroughly.

may i propose a toast

to the ever-lasting militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people of viet nam and china,

to the good health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the vietnamese people,

to the ever good health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the health of comrades fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung and yen chung-chuan,

to the health of leading comrades of the departments concerned,

to the health of comrade representatives of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam,

to the health of all comrades present.

## Photo Exhibition to Mark 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Closes in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)**

a photographic exhibition to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam closed here today.

the exhibition reflected the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction. it showed the great friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

the photo exhibition opened in peking on august 29. the photographs on exhibit were warmly welcomed by the chinese visitors. they heartily praised the vietnamese people as a heroic, industrious, brave and battle-worthy people. fearing no brute force and sacrifice, the vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, have continuously waged revolutionary war to defeat imperialism which unleashed war of aggression. over the past decade and more, they on their own territory have badly battered u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the present-day world, and landed it in dire straits, thus setting an outstanding example of "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" and contributing immensely to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people. the visitors expressed their desire to learn from the heroic vietnamese people and paid respect to them.

"profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam founded by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, has been steadily consolidated and developed in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

seeing the exhibition, a worker wrote a poem praising chinese-vietnamese friendship: "china and viet nam are linked like lips and teeth. their peoples are like brothers. bound by deep revolutionary feelings, they unite as one man. they support each other to overthrow u.s. imperialism."

"the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." visiting the exhibition, the workers, peasants and soldiers all pledged to support the vietnamese people and the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by concrete action in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the photo exhibition will be held in shanghai.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)

a three-member delegation of the west pakistan industrial development corporation (w.p.i.d.c.) headed by mukhtar masood, chairman of the corporation, arrived in peking today.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were shen hung, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, chang hsien-wen and others.

m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china, was present.

## CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Leaves Nanking on Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 12, 1970)

the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trinh dinh thao left here by special plane this morning on a visit to shanghai, after concluding its visit here.

accompanying the delegation on its visit to shanghai were lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

earlier, the delegation arrived here by special plane on the morning of the tenth for a friendly visit. on the same evening, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation led by lawyer trinh dinh thao.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present at the banquet on invitation. accompanying the guests was lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

vice-chairman yang kuang-li and lawyer trinh dinh thao made speeches at the banquet. time and again, guests and hosts drank toasts to the ever-lasting friendship between china and viet nam and to the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished south vietnamese guests visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, the nanking motor vehicle plant, the tzu chin shan (purple mountain) observatory and places of historic interest, and saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang". wherever

the delegation went, it was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

when the delegation arrived in and left nanking, it was given a warm welcome and send-off by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the departments concerned under the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees

## SOVIET-WEST GERMAN TREATY

### Signing of Soviet-West German Treaty Exposes Once Again Social-Imperialist Features of Soviet Revisionism

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1970)**

on august 12 the soviet union and west germany signed a so-called soviet-west german treaty in moscow. this is another grave move on the part of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in colluding as well as contending with u.s. imperialism in europe, courting west german militarism and betraying the interests of the people of germany, the soviet union and europe as a whole.

the conclusion of the treaty was the result of long-term painstaking efforts of the soviet revisionist ruling clique. as early as 1966, both sides began to ogle at each other and make contacts with the intention to reach a so-called agreement on "renouncing the use of force". both sides quickened their pace since the brandt government came into office in west germany in october 1969. towards the end of last year, the soviet foreign minister came out in person to hold formal talks with the west german delegates in moscow. the present treaty was dished up after dozens of times of haggtings for eight long months.

despite the highsounding phrases sprinkled all over this newly-signed treaty, the essence of the act of betrayal perpetrated by the soviet revisionist ruling clique can clearly be seen by a casual analysis of the document.

first, the soviet revisionist ruling clique made a major concession to west german militarism in principle by officially renouncing the recognition of the german democratic republic (gdr) in international law by west germany as a pre-requisite to the improvement of relations and commencement of talks, and furthermore by tacitly recognizing west germany's right to annex the gdr. while west germany turned a deaf ear to the earlier soviet demand that it recognize the gdr, the soviet revisionist ruling clique agreed to include in the treaty the provision that it "will not affect any bilateral or multilateral treaties or arrangements previously concluded by them", which obviously include the "paris agreements" signed between west germany and the three western powers in 1954. it was flagrantly laid down in the "paris agreements" that the signatory states will achieve "their common aim of a reunified germany enjoying a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the federal republic, and integrated within the european community." in a word, it allows west germany to annex the gdr in the name of "unification". what is more, while the present

"treaty" was being signed, west germany delivered a special letter regarding this matter to the soviet foreign ministry, in which it stressed that "self-determination" and "reunification" of germany, that is, the annexation of gdr and reestablishment of the great german empire, remain to be the "political objective" of west germany. however, this letter which reaffirmed the unbridled ambitions of west german militarism was willingly accepted by the soviet revisionist ruling clique.

secondly, the soviet revisionist ruling clique has submitted to the pressure from the west by imposing on the gdr the "rights" of the so-called "four powers" (ussr, the united states, britain, france). the note sent by west germany to the united states, britain and france, which were published together with the text of the treaty, emphasized "the rights and responsibilities of the four powers with regard to germany as a whole and berlin", while the soviet revisionist ruling clique consented to the inclusion in the note of an announcement made in the name of the soviet foreign minister that "nor will the question of the rights of the four powers be affected by the treaty". in this way, the soviet revisionists recognized the so-called "rights and responsibilities" of the united states, britain and france with regard to "germany as a whole and berlin" what is meant by "germany as a whole"? does not it imply the inclusion of the gdr? what is meant by "berlin"? does not it imply the inclusion of the capital of the gdr? the gdr is a sovereign state; how can it accept interference in its internal affairs by the "four powers"?

thirdly, the soviet revisionist ruling clique has given tacit consent to the status quo of the occupation de facto of west berlin by u.s. imperialism and west germany. west berlin lies inside the territory of gdr, but in fact, it has long been controlled by u.s. imperialism and west germany and has become their bridgehead for subversion of and infiltration into the gdr and east europe. however, the treaty expresses the agreement that both sides should proceed "from the actual situation existing" in europe. the west german press pointed out bluntly that "the treaty provides for proceeding from the actual situation existing in this region, which, according to germany's (meaning west germany's) interpretation, also includes the actual situation existing in berlin". western news agency reports disclosed that "soviet foreign minister andrei a. gromyko privately assured west german foreign minister walter scheel that the soviets would take a more moderate attitude on berlin." what is more revealing is the fact that in their recent talks, the soviet revisionist ruling clique even discussed with west germany the question of access to west berlin. it is universally known that all access to west berlin is on gdr territory, what title and what right has the soviet revisionist ruling clique to negotiate with west germany on the "access question"? is not this another exposure of the ugly features of this "super-power" in using others' territory and sovereignty as counters in bargain?

fourthly, the soviet revisionist ruling clique has given tacit consent to the west german ambition to alter in future the present european frontiers. although the treaty stipulates superficially that "the frontiers of all states in europe are inviolable such as they are on the date of signature of the present treaty", west germany declared again and again during the talks that this did not exclude its future alteration of the present frontiers by "peaceful" means. to this the soviet revisionist ruling clique gave its tacit consent. consequently, the treaty has not only failed to have west germany finally recognize the frontiers of various european states, but on the contrary, has donned a "lawful" cloak on the scheme of west german militarism to alter the

frontiers in future by power politics so as to realize its revanchist ambition. no wonder west german foreign minister scheel stated gleefully that "the frontiers can be altered or eliminated in future through peaceful means."

fifthly, the soviet revisionist ruling clique has opened the door and invited the robber in, thus giving west germany the green light for "peaceful" infiltration into the soviet union. the treaty emphasizes the intention to "improve and extend co-operation" between the two countries, including economic relations as well as scientific, technological and cultural contacts. the west german government spokesman revealed that during the talks with brandt, the soviet revisionist chieftains "referred to the fact that the soviet union possesses rich mineral deposits and power resources, and west europe, including the federal republic, may assist the soviet union to develop these power resources and mineral deposits through industrial installation and other means, thus building up broad working relations between the soviet union and west europe." what a "co-operation" and "broad working relations" exclamation to put it bluntly, this means that the soviet revisionist ruling clique is willing to present soviet mineral deposits and resources as a gift to west german militarism, letting it plunder them at will, just like its begging japan to develop siberia not so long ago. this exposes to what depth the soviet revisionist ruling clique has degenerated: because of its restoration of capitalism, it has landed the soviet economy in inextricable difficulties and crises and has to beg foreign monopoly capital for pity and auction off its resources exclamation it is a terrible disgrace to the great soviet people who had once heroically fought and defeated the german fascist aggressors.

facts are crystal clear. after the signing of the treaty, west germany has not recognized the german democratic republic in international law, nor has it given up the ambition to annex west berlin, and furthermore it has not abandoned its wild attempt to alter the european frontiers in future. on the contrary, it has been gratified and encouraged in all aspects and a "peaceful" and "lawful" cloak has been donned on its revanchist ambition. west german chancellor brandt asserted elatedly that the signing of the treaty was "a victory of german post-war policy" and that "we lose nothing". obviously, the soviet-west german treaty is in effect a big fraud. superficially, the treaty seems to have brought "security" to europe, but in substance, it has sown seeds of greater insecurity in europe.

as to the so-called "renouncing the use of force" advertised by the treaty, it is just sheer humbug. when two robbers got together, social-imperialism together with militarism plus revanchism, the chatting of the word "peace" for a hundred times can only show that for the moment they need to disguise themselves with olive branches. once the time is ripe, they will pounce on the territory and sovereignty of other countries like hungry wolves. such instances were not uncommon in history. for example, in 1939, was it not hitlerite germany which blatantly tore up the treaty on "mutual refraining from the use of armed force" signed with poland five years earlier and invaded it massively? in 1968, was it not soviet revisionist social-imperialism which sent its troops and tanks to run wild in the streets of prague, mercelessly trampling on the sovereignty of czechoslovakia?

the wheel of history will not go backwards. the 1970's are no longer the era when britain's chamberlain made the munich deal with germany's hitler. it is nothing but a daydream which can never be realized for soviet revisionist social-imperialism today to try to re-stage the munich farce of the 1930's by courting west german militarism and carving out with u.s. imperialism the spheres of influence in europe so as to partition the world. chairman mao has taught us: "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." this new crime committed by the soviet revisionist ruling clique in selling out the interests of the german, soviet and other european people can only further expose its ugly features and arouse their resistance thereby speeding up its doom.

## Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on Soviet-West German Treaty

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1970)**

"people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "commenting on soviet-west german treaty". the article reads in full as follows:

the soviet government and the brandt government of west germany have recently signed the soviet-west german treaty in moscow. this is a deal clinched by both parties after more than eight months of talks on the question of so-called "mutual renunciation of the use of force". after signing the treaty, the soviet leaders were beside themselves with glee, boasting with all their might that it was "a serious contribution to relaxation of tensions in europe", "creating the foundations of lasting peace and security for all european countries". it seems that by signing the treaty they had done a good thing for the european people, hereafter peace would be guaranteed and the european people could rest easy.

is this the truth? no. if one carefully analyses the objective facts away from the wording of the treaty, one will see clearly that this treaty is a gross betrayal of the interests of the people of germany, the soviet union and europe by the soviet revisionist leading clique. it is a monstrous fraud to cover up the aggressive features of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and west german militarism under the cloak of "peace", and also a component part of the diabolic "global munich" scheme being put into effect energetically by soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism in their collusion and at the same time contention for dividing the spheres of influence in europe.

1. the treaty betrays the sovereignty of the german democratic republic and the interests of the soviet people

before its talks with west germany, the soviet government demanded that as a pre-requisite to the commencement of their talks, west germany must first recognize the german democratic republic in international law. however, at the very beginning of the talks, it renounced this pre-condition. the result of the talks shows that not only was the demand cancelled, but actually tacit approval was given to west germany's "right" to annex the german democratic republic. it is worthy of particular attention that half an hour before signing the treaty, the west german government handed a letter to the soviet government, reiterating its intention to "recover its (germany's) unity in free self-determination", that is to say, to incorporate

the german democratic republic into west germany. the letter also said that the soviet-west german treaty is not "at variance with the political objective" of west germany. the soviet authorities went so far as to give a receipt for the letter in line with the understanding reached between the two sides beforehand. afterwards, west germany immediately published the letter together with the full text of the treaty, while, up to now, the soviet authorities did not dare to make public the letter but have kept the truth from the soviet people. doesn't this show their guilty conscience?

on the question of west berlin, the soviet authorities have retreated one step after another. west berlin lies on the territory of the german democratic republic and should belong to it accordingly. a few years ago, the soviet government demanded that west germany agree to turn west berlin into an "independent political unit", a move showing that the soviet union had retreated in tremendous stride from its original position. now, the soviet authorities do not insist even on this. during the talks, the brandt government, taking advantage of the soviet authorities' eagerness to clinch the deal, urged the soviet authorities to recognize the economic, financial and juridical relations between west berlin and west germany and guarantee the latter's access to the former. the west german authorities clamoured time and again that the west german bundestag would not ratify the treaty before the satisfactory settlement of the west berlin question. utterly disregarding the sovereign interest of the german democratic republic, the soviet government tacitly accepted the west german terms. in fact, west germany signed this treaty only after the soviet union had promised to make a greater concession on the west berlin question. shortly after the signing of the treaty, the president of west germany and the president of its bundestag provocatively went to west berlin at once to discharge their "duties" and the west german chancellor also went there to carry out unlawful activities. however, the soviet authorities kept mum about this. this is another proof of further betrayal perpetrated by the soviet leading clique on the west berlin question.

in order to extricate itself from its economic difficulties, the soviet leading clique has fallen on its knees before the vanquished country west germany and begged it for "aid". in the course of the talks, it had received a loan of 1,500 million marks from west germany. during the period of the signing of the treaty, the soviet leaders specially acquainted brandt about the content of the "five-year plan" of so-called "building communism" and entreated west germany to provide them with economic and technical "assistances" for tapping soviet resources. giving itself airs, west germany forced the soviet union to make greater concessions. west german foreign minister scheel asserted publicly that only after its demands were met would west germany "be willing to seek greater cooperation in the economic, science, technical and cultural fields in the future." the soviet union was a soviet state created by the great lenin and a victor in the anti-fascist war. but the soviet leaders of today, even behaving as representatives of a vanquished country, have humbly begged for alms from west german monopoly capital. what a terrible disgrace to the soviet people exclamation

2. the treaty is an encouragement to and connivance with west german militarism

the eradication of german militarism and nazism is the basic demand of the people of european countries after world war ii and the fundamental principle stipulated in the potsdam agreement. but west german militarism and nazism are quickly reviving under the wing of u.s. imperialism. at present,

apart from having completely restored and expanded its industrial basis for ammunition production, west germany is intensifying its preparation for illegal production of nuclear weapons. the federal troops of west germany have become the backbone of the aggressive nato bloc. the west german monopoly capitalist clique has never for any moment abandoned its revanchist policy of aggression and expansion. it is vainly trying to stage a come-back and renew hitler's fond dream of a "german reich" by going from "economic big power", "political big power" to "military big power". the menace posed by west german militarism to european peace and security has not in the least reduced, but has increased steadily instead.

it was in these circumstances that the soviet government signed the treaty with west germany, crowning west german militarism with laurel of peace for so-called "renunciation of the use of force", as if, bound by the treaty, west german militarism and revanchist forces would from then on turn over a new leaf and away from evil and become an important factor for "stabilizing the situation in europe" and "guaranteeing european security". this is a tremendous encouragement to west german revanchism, making it possible for west germany to push ahead all the more unbridledly with arms expansion and war preparations as well as aggression and expansion under the cover of this treaty.

during the negotiations, the west german authorities did not in the least conceal their ambitions to annex the german democratic republic and carry out aggression and expansion against east europe. they insisted on the recovery of the "right of residence", that is the "right" of restoring the frontier of hitler's germany. no sooner had the ink of the signatures dried, the west german authorities blustered publicly that the treaty would not prevent west germany from "altering or abolishing the border" in a "peaceful" way. it can be seen that with the signing of this treaty, how arrogant the west german militarists have become.

25 years ago, the heroic soviet red army and people under the leadership of comrade stalin, together the other european people, had made great sacrifices in order to defeat german fascism and made an important contribution to the cause of justice and progress of mankind. the soviet and european people have every right to check the revival of west german militarism. now, however, in concluding the treaty with west germany, the soviet government has renounced this right of the soviet people. following the signing of the treaty, west german foreign minister w. scheel openly stated that west germany "is no longer the vanquished country of the last war", but has become "an equal partner" of the soviet union. the western press disclosed that gromyko went so far as to laud west germany right before the west germans as "having become a giant politically too." such despicable acts of the soviet authorities are a treason against the soviet people and the people of other countries who took part in the anti-fascist war, and an open connivance with and encouragement to west german militarism.

3. the treaty shows the craftiness and villainy of the brandt government but not its "sensibleness" and "realism"

the leaders of the soviet union lauded the brandt government of the social democratic party as the representative of the "democratic forces" of west germany, which is making "a turn to realism" and has changed its policy over to one "corresponding to the real state of affairs in europe and the interests of lasting peace", and said that the conclusion of the treaty "is a reasonable step in the right direction".

people are not unfamiliar with this theory of so-called "sensibleness". in the past, when u.s. imperialist chieftain kennedy came into office, khrushchov immediately praised him for "considering reality soberly" and showing "a sensible approach". but, during the caribbean crisis, this so-called "sensible" president bared his fangs and drove khrushchov into a corner. when johnson entered the white house, the soviet revisionists flattered him in the same way, saying that he "sensibly appraised the present state of affairs". as a reply, johnson created the "incident of the gulf of bac bo" and frenziedly enlarged the war of aggression against viet nam. after nixon came into power, the soviet revisionists strenuously advertised this u.s. imperialist chieftain as "paying attention to peace problems" and trying to turn the "period of confrontation" into "an era of negotiation". but nixon sent troops to invade cambodia and expanded the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. the soviet revisionists' theory of so-called "sensibleness" has long been exploded by one harsh fact after another.

now, they have picked up this discredited theory to prettify the brandt government. after all, what kind of stuff is brandt's "sensibleness" as alleged by the soviet revisionists? to put it bluntly, it is the so-called "new policy towards the east" pursued by brandt. the essence of this policy is to realize the ambitions of the west german monopoly capitalists for expansion and aggression in eastern europe through more cunning and vicious means of peaceful penetration in the interest of these capitalists. brandt himself admitted that his policy is the continuation of the policies pursued by previous west german governments and said that the conclusion of the soviet -- west german treaty was "a victory for the post-war policy of germany". with regard to bonn's post-war policy, adenauer openly declared in september 1953: "our policy is that of unifying germany through the liberation of the compatriots in the eastern part by peaceful means, and of a unified europe. i speak as the representative of the whole germany." since brandt's policy is a continuation of adenauer's policy, what then is the essential difference between brandt and adenauer and his ilk? in fact, both the brandt government of the social democratic party and its predecessor, the government of the christian democratic union, represent the interests of west german monopoly capital and the former's policy is also in the interest of the present counter-revolutionary global strategy of u.s. imperialism.

4. the treaty is not in favour but to the detriment of peace and security in europe

through their deceitful propaganda, the soviet authorities attempt to make people believe that since the treaty has stipulated the mutual "renunciation of the use of force" and recognized status quo of european boundaries, it is after all a good and not a bad thing for european peace and security.

actually, it is just the contrary. the reality and historical experience of europe only go to show that it is even worse, not better, to have the treaty than none.

the threat to peace and security in europe and the root cause of tension in europe are none other than the policy of aggression and expansion of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the danger of revival of west german militarism.

today, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. by making use of two opposing military blocs, they have carried out separately military control, interference and occupation in a

number of western and eastern european countries, severely encroaching upon their independence and sovereignty. to divide spheres of influence and contend for hegemony in europe, the "two super-powers" are colluding and at the same time contending with each other just as they do in the middle east and other parts of the world. as a backbone of the aggressive n.a.t.o. bloc and chief partner of u.s. imperialism, west germany is ambitiously expanding its influence and is prepared to seize the position of the overlord of europe as opportunity offers.

the soviet-west german treaty was signed precisely under such circumstances in europe. it is not only a dirty deal between the soviet authorities and the west german brandt government, but also a product of the collusion and contention between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism for dividing spheres of influence and exercising hegemony in europe. it has not in the least changed the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and west german militarism. it serves only to cover up their aggressive features and create a false appearance of peace by using such high-sounding words as "peace" and "security". this can only lull the european people into relaxing their will to fight west german militarism and the contention between the two "super-powers" the u.s.a. and the soviet union for supremacy over europe, and weaken their strength to defend peace and security in europe.

historical experience in europe has long shown to people that being aggressive by nature, german militarism will never be bound by any treaty or agreement. the locarno pact signed in 1925 had "guaranteed" the inviolability of the border between germany and france and the border between germany and belgium and provided for the demilitarization of the rhineland by germany defeated in the first world war. but following its assumption of power, german fascism sent troops into the rhineland in 1936 and flagrantly tore up the locarno pact.

before hitler trampled upon europe, he had signed separate treaties of non-aggression with many european countries which he invaded later. however, eventually he tore up these treaties one by one and, launched perfidious attacks, and annexed or invaded one european country after another.

historical experience in europe has also shown that the division of spheres of influence by several imperialist powers through bartering away the sovereignty of small nations and sacrificing their interests in order to arrive at certain temporary compromise can in no way bring peace and security to the people of various countries but will only brew new danger of war. having signed the munich agreement with hitler in september 1938, the then british prime minister chamberlain, stated complacently that "from now on, peace is guaranteed for a whole generation". however, it is well-known that precisely a year after the signing of this notorious munich agreement, hitler launched a large-scale war of aggression in europe.

today u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and west german militarism are repeating the history of europe in a different form. this can never be tolerated by the people of the european countries who had experienced two world wars and undergone untold sufferings under german militarism. to safeguard european peace and security, the people of the european countries must resolutely oppose the policy of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism, resolutely oppose the aggression and expansion of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and its betrayal of the european people, and resolutely oppose the revival of west german militarism.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." now, gone are the days of munich in which several powers could arbitrarily decide the fate of europe. the destiny of europe is decided not by u.s. imperialism, not by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, not by west german militarism, nor by any treaty concluded between them, but by the proletariat and the revolutionary people in the european countries, the revolutionary struggle of these people. the chinese people firmly support the german people, the east european people and the people of all european countries in their struggle against west german militarism and revanchism, firmly support the european peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, and are convinced that their just struggle will certainly win complete victory.

## CHINA AND SWEDEN

### Chinese Embassy in Sweden Holds Film Reception

**(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 10, 1970)**

the chinese embassy in sweden gave a film reception here this evening, showing the full-length colour documentary "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and the feature film "the heroic sons and daughters". both films won enthusiastic applause by the audience.

among the some 300 people present at the reception were friendly swedish people of various circles, asian, african and latin american friends, and patriotic overseas chinese. also present were diplomatic envoys of a number of friendly countries in sweden.

prolonged applause burst out at the scene showing chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao walking up the tien an men rostrum. the audience applauded thunderously again and again at every stirring scene.

after the show, many friends enthusiastically acclaimed the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued by chairman mao on may 20. they said that they would further study and grasp deeply the great significance of chairman mao's solemn statement. a friend said that the great victory won by the korean and chinese peoples in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression, as reflected in the film "the heroic sons and daughters", testified to the great truth that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." another friend pointed out that a weak nation can certainly defeat a strong and a small nation can certainly defeat a big, if only a people's war is fought.

diplomatic envoys of some friendly countries expressed to wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, the hope that the chinese people will win still greater victories.

US AND MIDEAST

## US Imperialism Steps Up Arming of Israel, Its Tool for Aggression in Middle East

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is stepping up the arming of israeli zionism, its tool for aggression in the middle east, making fresh war provocations against the palestinian and other arab peoples, according to washington reports.

a.p. reported that u.s. official sources confirmed that the nixon administration decided on september 8 to supply israel with 18 more phantom fighter-bombers. the report said that deliveries of the planes were expected to begin later this month and complete by the end of the year. with the inclusion of these planes the number of phantom and skyhawk fighter-bombers supplied by u.s. imperialism to israel in a year will exceed 100. a u.s. congressman revealed to the press that the reactionary israeli authorities have asked the nixon administration to supply it with 800 million u.s. dollars worth of military hardware including fighter-bombers, military helicopters, air-to-ground missiles and other weapons. u.s. defence secretary melvin laird admitted to the senate armed services committee recently that "israel's military requirements have increased significantly", and that "we are taking such steps as are necessary to assure" the military strength of israel.

after dishing up the "rogers plan" last june, u.s. imperialism has shipped many consignments of weapons to israel and the arms supply was intensified recently. not long ago, the u.s. congress blatantly passed a bill empowering the nixon administration to supply israel with an unlimited quantity of jet aircraft and other military hardware. all these facts show that while trying to peddle the "rogers plan", the nixon administration is stepping up the arming of israel, so as to launch a bigger-scale war of aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the middle east "munich" scheme concocted by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices has been seen through by the palestinian and other arab peoples. in face of the palestinian and other arab peoples' heroic perseverance in their armed struggle, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs will decidedly meet with ignominious defeat, no matter what political fraud it may resort to and what military venture it may undertake.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

## Chairman Mao's Fundamental Viewpoints Must Be Studied and Applied Repeatedly

by

The Party branch of the "Pioneer Company in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works" of a certain unit stationed in Shenyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 12, 1970)

The Party branch of a company of a certain unit of Shenyang urges members of the company, which have distinguished themselves in Mao study, to study and apply ceaselessly Mao's fundamental viewpoints, including the primacy of politics, reliance on the masses, class struggle, remolding of world outlook, etc., in order to become revolutionary fighters.--SCMP Ed.

Ten years ago the great call "Raise aloft the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought" was issued in the Resolution of the Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission personally formulated by Vice Chairman Lin. During the past ten years we conscientiously carried out the series of policies and principles for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought brought forth by Vice Chairman Lin, followed Vice Chairman Lin's instructions "We must study the many fundamental viewpoints of Chairman Mao's repeatedly if we are to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and profoundly developed mass movements for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This enabled the cadres and fighters to grow up rapidly under the care of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

## We Must Study the Many Fundamental Viewpoints of Chairman Mao If We Are To Have a Real Grasp of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In 1960 the whole company became jubilant when the Resolution of the Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission reached the company. The comrades said: "The great call 'Have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought' speaks for the hearts of us revolutionary fighters. We must concentrate all our efforts to carry out this great call." Immediately an unprecedented upsurge in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was raised in the company.

But from where should we proceed to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and how can we make it penetrate? At the beginning we did not know what to do; but later we were enlightened by Comrade Liao Ch'u-chiang's experience which taught us to study key articles constantly and concentrate efforts on the study of Chairman Mao's quotations. Chairman Mao wrote many works and Mao Tse-tung's thought is very rich in content, therefore it is impossible for us to grasp everything at one go. Instead, we must carry out Vice Chairman Lin's policy of "Study with problems in mind, study and apply in a living way, combine study with application, study what is urgently needed first to bring about immediate results and pay special attention to 'application,'" proceed from Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints, grasp the study of the fundamental viewpoints, study Chairman Mao's standpoints, viewpoints and methods. We popularized Liao Ch'u-chiang's experience and all the cadres and fighters in the company studied the fundamental viewpoints and applied the fundamental viewpoints.

There were many actual problems in the company. To answer and solve these problems we had to adhere to the study of Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints. Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "If you can use the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism to explain one or two actual problems, you should be praised because you have attained some achievements. The more numerously, the more universally and the more profoundly you can explain, the greater will be your achievements."

At the beginning of 1965 the company was responsible for a construction task. As we lacked time, the task was heavy and the requirements high, we constantly had the viewpoint of pure work. With this in mind we organized the whole company to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "Politics is the commander and the soul." We did not waver in giving prominence to proletarian politics when we lacked time. We did not slacken the grasping of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought when the task was heavy. Thus we effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and fighters and overfulfilled construction tasks.

Another example came in 1968 when we were conducting military training in several middle schools. During one period of time, as a result of the slackening of the study of the fundamental viewpoints, some of the comrades failed to differentiate strictly between contradictions of two

different natures and to unite with the majority of the masses when they emphasized the grasping of class struggle. But when they emphasized the unity of the masses they became hesitant and failed to hit the small handful of class enemy hard enough.

Later we organized the whole company and studied in association with the practice of struggle Chairman Mao's writings concerning the viewpoints on the class and class struggle and the correct handling of contradictions of two different natures. This made everybody realized: The only way to unite the masses to the maximum degree is to grasp class struggle energetically and resolutely strike at the small handful of class enemy. On the other hand, the only way to grasp class struggle better and strike at the small handful of class enemy harder is to unite the masses to the maximum degree. In this way we overcame the wavering to the "left" or right, realized and consolidated revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination, and pushed forward the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Practice showed that we were right in applying Chairman Mao's thought and we were wrong in going against Chairman Mao's thought. Although there was much work in the company, by arming the cadres and fighters' heads with Mao Tse-tung's thought and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to answer and solve the actual problems we grasped the fundamentals of our work.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The change in world outlook is a basic change." The transformation of world outlook is the basic aim of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the living study and living application of the fundamental viewpoints, Chairman Mao's standpoints, viewpoints and methods can, speed up the transformation of the world outlook.

In our company there was a fighter who had a comparatively serious idea of "spontaneous redness" and thought that since he "came from a good family with the correct foundation, I would make no great mistakes even if I do not remold my ideology." As a result he was not very conscious in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and did not make fast progress. We repeatedly helped him to study Chairman Mao's viewpoints on the class and class struggle and led him to look at the urgency of the transformation of world outlook from the angle of protractedness and complexity of class struggle. This made him realize: Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat the bourgeoisie constantly uses sugar-coated shells to corrupt the souls of the people and engages in revival activities. The state of ideological transformation is not only a question concerning the individual but more importantly also a significant matter concerning the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After understanding clearly the relation between the transformation of world outlook and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat his consciousness in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was greatly strengthened. He incessantly looked for new

reflections of the class struggle in his head and self-consciously struggled against self-interest, repudiated revisionism and worked hard in transforming the world outlook. After a year this fighter joined the Party and became an active element in the unit in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

From the process of helping this fighter we profoundly realized: The most fundamental way to carry out the two "Resolutions" and develop the movement of four-good companies is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate, cultivate and transform the people. If we study and apply Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints, educate the cadres and fighters ideologically and in theory and arm their heads, they will be able to struggle against unproletarian ideas self-consciously and gradually effect basic changes in world outlook.

## To Let Chairman Mao's Fundamental Viewpoints Take Root in Our Heads We Must Study and Apply Them Repeatedly

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: To study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way we must "study and practice frequently. Frequent practice means repeated study, penetrating study, thorough study, frequent actual application and avoidance of forgetting as soon as it is learned."

Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints are universal truths which can be applied anywhere. Since their meanings are deep we can grasp and apply it only after repeated studies and applications. When we first studied Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints we often forgot them as soon as we learned them. As a result, the impression was not deep and the root unfirm.

Later after summing up the experience and lessons acquired in this aspect and leading the cadres to grasp and study conscientiously and repeatedly the fundamental viewpoints, we were able to get new understanding only after learning once and obtain new elevation only after applying once.

Deputy squad leader Chao Tse-k'ai began studying the viewpoint of serving the people as soon as he was enlisted in the army. He self-consciously did good things for the masses wherever the company was stationed. He thought: To do more good things is serving the people totally and thoroughly. During the great proletarian cultural revolution he again studied the viewpoint of serving the people in association with Chairman Mao's teaching "The fundamental question of revolution is a question of political power" and realized: To do good things for the people alone is not sufficient. Political power of the proletariat is the power of life of the broad masses of revolutionaries. The greatest way to serve the people is to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses and heighten their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and help the broad masses of revolutionaries to grasp and use the power well.

While supporting agriculture Chao was together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to grasp class struggle energetically, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and further consolidated the socialist position in the countryside. After the 9th Party Congress he studied the new Party Constitution, studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the majority of people in China and the world wholeheartedly," and understood that serving the people totally and thoroughly meant standing at one's post, keeping the world in one's mind and struggling for the annihilation of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and the liberation of the whole mankind until one dies.

The example of Comrade Chao Tse-k'ai's repeated study of the viewpoint of serving the people and his incessant heightening of the consciousness in the continuation of the revolution taught us profoundly: Correct understanding can be achieved only after repeated "practice, understanding, practice again and understanding again." We must repeatedly study and repeatedly apply Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints before we can incessantly heighten our understanding and gradually grasp and apply them.

As the situation developed itself incessantly in a forward direction and new things and new matters emerged incessantly, we had to study repeatedly and apply repeatedly before we could deepen our understanding of the fundamental viewpoints. The cadres and fighters studied many times the viewpoint of the class and class struggle, so they could understand it in due course. But after the situation developed itself in a forward direction new failures to understand would again emerge. Before the cultural revolution many cadres and fighters studied the viewpoint of the class and class struggle and heightened their vigilance against the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, and bad and rightist elements. But during the repudiation of the "Three-Family Village" at the beginning of the cultural revolution a "nothing-to-do-with-me doctrine" emerged. This demonstrated that even after we have grasped the viewpoint of class struggle we must still repeatedly study and repeatedly apply with new questions in mind as the situation develops.

We organized the company to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's viewpoints on the class and class struggle and made everybody realize: Class struggle in the realm of ideology is an important form of class struggle after the seizure of political power by the proletariat and enemies without guns are more dangerous than enemies with guns. By condemning the enemy verbally and in writing an upsurge was stirred up in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

As the cultural revolution developed deeper the broad masses of revolutionaries rebelled in a big way against the small handful of capitalist roaders in power within the Party. At this time some of the comrades failed to understand the situation. So we organized everybody to study repeatedly again Chairman Mao's writing "Representatives of the bourgeoisie who wormed their way into the Party, the government, the Army and various cultural circles are counter-revolutionary revisionist elements. As soon as the opportunity ripens they will seize political power and change the dictatorship

of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie" and recognized clearly in association with the practice of the violent and complicated class struggle that the small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements within the Party were our principal and most dangerous enemies. By doing so we acquired a deep understanding of the protractedness and twisting of the class struggle during the socialist period pointed out by Chairman Mao. As we changed ourselves in close accordance with the changes in the development of the situation, studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints with new questions which emerged incessantly from the movement in our mind, and used Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints to answer and solve various new questions, we were able to grasp more of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

As members of the company changed every year, we had to study repeatedly and apply repeatedly before we could arm one batch of cadres and fighters after another with Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints. With a view to the objective situation of the annual changes of the members of the company we persevered in the repeated study and repeated application of the fundamental viewpoints so as to enable every fighter to grasp a few fundamental viewpoints during the period of their service. Studies at the time of enrollment helped to lead them along the road of revolution well. Repeated studies during the period of service helped them to climb the slope of ideology well. Studies at the time of discharge helped them to fix the orientation of the continuation of the revolution. In this way we armed one batch of cadres and fighters after another with Chairman Mao's viewpoints.

## Grasping the Principal Contradictions and Problems Which Emerge Repeatedly And Studying Repeatedly Chairman Mao's Fundamental Viewpoints

Several problem existed simultaneously during the same period of time. Now were we to study what we came across and let it be forgotten later or were we to study thoroughly Chairman Mao's relevant fundamental viewpoints with the principal problem in mind? In the past sometimes we failed to grasp the principal contradictions. We did grasp many problems in the past but failed to solve them well; and we did study many viewpoints but failed to make a deep impression. We felt that our achievement in profound study of the viewpoints depended to a great extent on whether we could grasp the principal problems correctly and whether we concentrated our strength on fighting a war of annihilation. Consequently during the past several years we have been studying Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints repeatedly with a view to the principal problems of the period.

In the winter of 1968 the company was transferred from the mission of carrying out military training to supporting agriculture in the countryside. This brought about new problems, heavy tasks and a thinning out of personnel. At this time some of the cadres and fighters said they were kept too busy because of the shortage of manpower. Some cadres and fighters were willing to go only to advanced production brigades but unwilling to go to

backward ones, saying that it was difficult to mobilize the masses there. But with the zealous help of the poor and lower-middle peasants the situation was improved and some achievements were scored. Then some of the comrades began to think that they knew best and therefore did not feel assured until they themselves did the job. Some of them even took everything into their own hands. Such ways of thinking and acting affected the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Repeated study of the situation led us to the conclusion that although the manifestations were different but the above-mentioned problems were actually one and the same principal problem, namely: Failure to trust and rely upon the broad masses and failure to put the relation between ourselves and the masses in the right perpspective. So we organized the company to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings about the mass line and study Chairman Mao's teachings "A great socialist enthusiasm is hidden among the masses" and "We must not divorce ourselves from the masses but must instead try to discover the enthusiasm of the masses from their nature." When the cadres and fighters came across difficulties they looked at the strength of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants first, then penetrated and identified themselves with the masses. In this way they acquired courage and methods to overcome the difficulties. By humbly learning from the masses, discussing problems with the masses, and attributing the achievements first to Chairman Mao and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the cadres and fighters succeeded in establishing a closer relation with the masses and in pushing forward the development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

It was by following the development of the situation closely, analyzing ideological trends, grasping principal problems and organizing the cadres and fighters to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints in this way that we successfully pushed forward the revolutionary and fighting development of the company.

During the course of the growth of the cadres and fighters the question of whom do we serve appeared repeatedly. During the course of the building up of the company the problem of putting the relation between politics and military affairs in the right perspective also appeared repeatedly. In the course of handling various problems it was liable to entail the situation of one tendency covering up another. We felt that we could let Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints take root in the cadres and fighters gradually and incessantly deepen the transformation of the world outlook only by grasping these problems which repeatedly appeared. For instance, we discovered during the course of the gradual growth of the cadres and fighters that the question of whom do we serve was often reflected from such questions as whom do we serve in the army, five-good appraisals, joining the Young Communist League or the Party, promotion of cadres, and how to look at the question of happiness and suffering, and life and death.

With a view to these questions which appeared repeatedly we self-consciously organized the cadres and fighters to study repeatedly the viewpoint of serving the people and grasped this point in a big way several times a year. At the beginning of 1965 we used almost half a year's time to study seven times the question of serving the people in association with work in the company to lead everybody to handle correctly the relation between the overall situation and one's own duty and the relation between the collective body and the individual, etc. Later the viewpoint of serving the people gradually took root in their heads and many cadres and fighters grew up rapidly.

To grasp the principal contradictions and questions which appeared repeatedly and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's viewpoints, we must grasp the following four points: First, select the viewpoint well with the correct question in mind. Second, concentrate our efforts on the quotations and study the viewpoint well. Third, study diligently, practice frequently and familiarize ourselves with the application of the viewpoints. Fourth, plant the viewpoints deep in the soul.

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During the past ten years we closely followed the new situation in class struggle, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's viewpoints on the class and class struggle, his viewpoint of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, his viewpoint of politics is the commander and soul, his viewpoint of serving the people, his viewpoint of mass line, his viewpoint of dividing one into two, etc. We realized that the repeated study and repeated application of the fundamental viewpoints was very effective and had many good points. With Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints in our heads we shall be able to understand the fundamentals, and have the correct orientation always.

The fundamentals are a master key which opens every lock. By studying Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints we learn more about Mao Tse-tung's thought, not less, and we achieve deepening, not generalization. When we plant the root of a fundamental viewpoint in our heads we shall be able to apply it in a versatile manner and solve a series of questions.

If we have the right orientation we shall be able to handle all situations without subjecting ourselves to changes. With Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints in our heads we shall be able to stand firm on the proletarian standpoint when we handle any kind of question no matter how complicated the class struggle is and how the situation changes.

If we take our mind to the future we shall be able to follow Chairman Mao and make revolution until we die. When the cadres and fighters grasp Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints they will be able to use the fundamental viewpoints to command ideology, direct actions, and self-consciously act according to Chairman Mao's instructions wherever they go and whatever they do. In this way they will become vigorous revolutionary fighters while in

the army and red seeds for the propagandization of Mao Tse-tung's thought after they are demobilized and returned to the provinces.

We profoundly realized: The strengthening of education in the two "Resolutions" is a fundamental way to build the army. To use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate, cultivate and transform people is the most fundamental way to implement the two "Resolutions." As long as we can repeatedly study and repeatedly apply Chairman Mao's fundamental viewpoints, we shall be able to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought gradually, effectively transform the soul of man, realize the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and fighters, and build up a revolutionary and fighting company which always give prominence to proletarian politics and advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

SUPPORT FOR CCP

## May Great Leader Chairman Mao Live Forever!

by

Revolutionary Committee of Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1970)

> The following articles, written by a revolutionary committee, a Party branch, and some individuals in response to the publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the CCP 9th Central Committee, pledge support for Mao and his line.--SCMP Ed.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over has concluded in triumph! The communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has been published! Filled with excitement and enthusiasm, we workers of a machine tools plant wish from the bottom of our hearts a long, long life to great leader Chairman Mao!

The publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party is extraordinarily happy news in the political life of the Chinese people. It will inspire the Chinese people to win still greater victories under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party!

We workers of the whole plant are determined to take advantage of the East wind, to go all out and to celebrate this happy moment with the new victory of grasping revolution and promoting production. In dauntless heroism, the workers of the molding-box group of the founding workshop, working with all-out efforts, have set the record of producing 150 molding boxes a day. The workers of the large-furnace group have scaled the new peak of melting 112 tons of steel a day, writing a new page in the history of melting since the establishment of this plant!

Since the Party's "9th Congress," inspired by great leader Chairman Mao's great call to "unite to win still greater victories," we have carried out in a down-to-earth manner the various fighting tasks put forward by the "9th Congress," and achieved positive results in various fields. In the past year and more, the revolutionary workers of the whole plant studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and made revolution in their very souls, inducing a deep-going change in their mental aspects. Many comrades "pledged to follow the examples of the personalities in the 'three

constantly read articles.'" Holding high the banner of the revolutionary mass criticism, the broad revolutionary masses further eliminated the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. This has pushed the struggle-criticism-transformation movement to develop in width and in depth and effectively consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The excellent situation of the revolution has promoted the rapid development of production. Last year, the whole plant overfulfilled its production plan ahead of schedule, topping the past record. Since the turn of this year, the broad revolutionary masses have held high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and launched a socialist revolutionary emulation drive to compare with, learn from, catch up with and surpass the advanced and to help those lagging behind. Displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," the workers fought amid hardships, relied on their own efforts, broke down fetishes and superstition and liberated the mind, thereby making the red flowers of technical innovation blossom all over the plant. New technology, new techniques and new materials were widely put into application. From January to August, the whole plant realized close to 600 items of technical innovation, increased its output by a big extent and set a new record of its output every month. By the end of August, its output exceeded that of the whole of last year by 12 percent and that of the corresponding period of last year by close to 100 percent.

The achievements we have made in the past year or more have been great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. Reviewing the course of struggle after the "9th Congress," we understand more deeply that: to closely follow Chairman Mao and to act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the orientation and means victory.

The communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party illuminates the orientation in which we the working class should closely follow Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution. We must study it conscientiously, understand it deeply and carry it out firmly and to the letter. We must closely link the study of this communique with the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and go further to promote revolutionization of our thinking. We must continue to carry out the revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously eliminate the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must grasp firmly the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must continue to implement the spirit of the national planning conference and to launch the socialist revolutionary emulation in revolution, in unity and in progress. We must vigorously carry out the mass movement of technical innovation and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the production plan for 1970.

We workers of Peking who are fighting beside Chairman Mao must make remarkable achievements in "grasping revolution and promoting production," take solid action to further strengthen our militant unity with the revolutionary people of the world, and usher in the convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with new victories!

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# Unite To Win Still Greater Victories

by

Wu-li-chi ( 乌力吉 ), a Mongol cadre of Wu-shen-chao commune, Wu-shen Banner, Inner Mongol Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1970)

When the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians of the whole country, holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and filled with revolutionary heroism, are advancing bravely along the road of sustained revolution, the red electric waves transmit to them the exciting, extraordinarily happy news of the publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. This communique takes every word out of the mouths of us people of the grassland and expresses the biggest wish of the people of various nationalities of the country. We the Mongol people in the border regions are filled with excitement and heartily wish great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, which analyzed the excellent revolutionary situations at home and abroad since the "9th Congress" and put forward the future militant tasks for the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole people. We poor and lower-middle herdsmen are filled with joy at hearing this. At present, the revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and all its running dogs are developing briskly throughout the world. China has won new victories in her socialist revolution and socialist construction. This sets imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries in panic and makes them tremble. Our great Party is in unprecedented unity and solidarity. Our great socialist motherland is more consolidated and strengthened than ever. We have friends all over the world.

In the past year and more, inspired by great leader Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win still greater victories," and with the help by the PLA's support-the-Left personnel, we have armed ourselves with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Inner Mongolia. We have carried out the work of Party consolidation and Party building conscientiously, launched a deep-going movement of striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste, united with the people of various nationalities, isolated and hit at the handful of class enemies, and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The situation of revolution and production is ever improving on Wu-shen-chao Grassland, as in other parts of the country. A new upsurge has occurred in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Agriculture and animal husbandry are also gaining rapid

development. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have established the idea of doing farming and herding the animals for the revolutionary cause. They also have made enormous achievements in building a new pastoral area through "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Meanwhile, we also change our old habit of not raising pigs and develop pig raising. We develop apiculture, taking advantage of the condition that flowers blossom in summer and autumn on the grassland. We defeated the windstorm, sandstorm and drought in winter last year and the ensuing spring and reaped the first bumper harvest in animal husbandry of the nineteen seventies. The people of the grassland are filled with excitement, saying: "Chairman Mao is the great savior of the people of the grassland. We poor and lower-middle herdsmen will follow Chairman Mao forever to make revolution."

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party calls upon us to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress." We the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen support it heartily and shall act firmly and accordingly. We are determined to go further to carry out the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works, and to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in remolding the world outlook, in building the grassland, in changing the natural conditions and in various other aspects.

We must apply the materialist dialectics of "dividing one into two" in uncovering, analyzing and resolving the contradictions and in pushing forward the socialist revolution and various tasks.

We must continue to carry out the revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, eliminate completely the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, do a good job of Party consolidation and Party building, carry out in depth and in a thoroughgoing manner the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste, and carry through to the end the revolution in the spheres of politics, ideology, culture, economy and various other spheres of the superstructure.

Inner Mongolia is situated in the northern borders of the motherland. To resist aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, we must maintain vigilance of a high degree and continue to firmly grasp and strengthen combat preparedness. Let us take advantage of the strong East wind of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party to step up a new upsurge of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" on a still bigger scale, so as to greet the convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with distinguished achievements and to express our loyalty to great leader Chairman Mao.

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# Be a Red Saber in Annihilating Imperialism, Revisionism and Reactionaries

by

Party Branch of "Red Saber Company" of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1970)

The publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party which great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over is an important event in the political life of the Chinese people. We all fighters and commanders of the "Red Saber Company" warmly hail the publication of this communique and respond to the various clarion calls issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. We are determined to greet the 4th National People's Congress with new victories.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party calls upon us to further strengthen our unity with the revolutionary people of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end. Our company has been a four-good company for nine years. We have learned deeply through practice that: To prevent a war of aggression launched by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, we must further strengthen combat preparedness, and the best combat preparedness is to arm the broad masses of fighters and commanders with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to strengthen the building of a four-good company and to turn this company into an irresistible red saber.

In the past nine years and more, particularly after Chairman Mao issued the call "Unite to win still greater victories," our company adopted the method of studying regularly in line with the current situation, studying repeatedly with the key problems in mind, studying with the typical cases as the guide, and studying in accordance with the problems met, and conscientiously organized the cadres and fighters to study the two "Resolutions," thereby greatly strengthening the consciousness of the cadres and the fighters in implementing Chairman Mao's line of army building.

In March this year, our company conducted training in a 1,000-li march and field camping. On the way, the comrades, fostering deep-seated hatred against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, feared neither hardship nor death and trained themselves arduously.

Seeing that the comrades were in high fighting spirits, some squad leaders gradually relaxed political and ideological work. Upon discovering this, the Party branch immediately organized all comrades of the company to review the two "Resolutions" and to conscientiously discuss the relationship between giving prominence to politics and handling military affairs.

All realized that: Between politics and military affairs is always the relationship between the commander and the commanded. To firmly follow the road of attaching importance to politics in army building as pointed out by Chairman Mao, we must put political and ideological work in the first position in all work and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in exercising effective political leadership and ideological leadership. In this way, it will be possible to continuously promote ideological revolutionization of the cadres and the fighters and to fully arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm in accomplishing the tasks.

In this field camping exercise, because we perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, the company received all-round training politically and ideologically, in the three-eight style, in military skills, and in daily life management. This further heightened the fighting force of this company.

Great leader Chairman Mao calls upon us to "Heighten vigilance and defend the motherland." To prevent a war of aggression launched by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries against our country, we must be fully prepared against any war which the enemies may launch early or on a big scale and against any fierce battle and atomic war. Only in this way shall we be able to cope with various kinds of complicated conditions and prevent any surprise attack.

Some time ago, some comrades said: "We can move empty-handed or with full equipment. We can attack and defend. We have made combat preparedness almost completely." The Party branch realized that this was an expression of relaxation in fighting spirit under the current excellent situation. It immediately organized comrades of the whole company to study Chairman Mao's teaching "We must be prepared from now on" and Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the Party's "9th Congress," and roused all to put on the table the enemy activities and to investigate their own fighting spirit. This made all understand that: Before the class struggle comes to its end and imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries have been annihilated, we must not relax combat preparedness for a single moment. We must aim at high targets and impose stern demands on ourselves and make the red saber a sharper weapon.

Inspired by the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, our company is determined to further strengthen combat preparedness and is always ready to carry out the clarion calls issued by great supreme commander Chairman Mao and by Vice Chairman Lin. We shall charge in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao; we shall annihilate any enemy wherever he attacks us!

* * *

# Taking Solid Action To Respond To the Call Issued in the Communique

by

Yen Chiao (岩 叫), T'ai leader of the old village, and Tuen Ts'ung-fa (段 从发), Lahu leader of the new village, of "Unity Village," Tungfeng Commune, Menghai Hsien, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1970)

In the night of September 9, the red electric waves transmitted to us the extraordinarily happy news of the publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over this session, where he and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin made speeches. The more we listened to this news, the more we felt excited and the happier we were. We hailed time and again: Long live Chairman Mao! We respectfully wish Chairman Mao a long, long life! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

For the past year and more after the triumphant convocation of the historic "9th Congress" of the Party, our "Unity Village," under the bright guidance of Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite to win still greater victories" and the series of his other great directives, and with the warm-hearted help by the PLA, sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yunnan, shattered the sinister conspiracy of the handful of class enemies to sabotage the unity among nationalities and to frenziedly restore capitalism, and stepped up a new upsurge of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Agriculture was attacked by serious natural disasters last year. We revolutionary people of various nationalities of the "Unity Village" relied on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and closely united together to fight against natural disasters. We reaped a bumper harvest, in which the total grain output exceeded that in 1968 by 21 percent. We overfulfilled the State's tasks of requisitioning.

Since the beginning of this year, we have firmly implemented the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," and the great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," charted by Chairman Mao. We also have stepped up a new upsurge in agricultural production. We have reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of early rice this year. The middle-crop rice and the late rice are growing well, and another bumper harvest is in sight. We are striving to make each one accumulate 10,000 catties of manure and to make each mow of land yield 1,000 catties of grain, to register a still bigger increase in grain output this year, and to contribute more toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

The publication of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which Chairman Mao personally presided over was a tremendous inspiration to us revolutionary people of various nationalities in the border region and gave us endless power. We cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities of the "Unity Village" are determined to hold still higher the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," to rally closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, to take this communique as a powerful motive force, and to greet the triumphant convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with our solid action of and enormous results in "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war."

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## Communist Party Members, Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Study Communique of Party Central Committee Plenary Session, Resolve to Consciously Remold Their World Outlook with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1970)

In the high tide of the nationwide drive to study and translate into action the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, many party members and workers, peasants and soldiers have written articles on what they have learnt from the communique in relation to their work and struggle.

they unanimously point out: in order to realize chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress, it is imperative further to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works and use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought consciously to remould one's world outlook while transforming the objective world.

an article written by the worker comrades of the crew of the "mao tsetung locomotive" under the peking railway administration says:

the history of our locomotive since it was named after the brilliant name of our great leader chairman mao is a history of using invincible mao tsetung thought to remould the objective and the subjective world. in the past 24 years, we have raised freight tonnage 6 times, carried more than 800,000 tons of freight on top of the state plan and ensured safe running for more than 2,300,000 kilometres. while overfulfilling our transport tasks, we have saved more than 7,000 tons of coal and more than 18,000 yuan of lubricant and other material. we owe all these achievements to invincible mao tsetung thought.

armed with mao tsetung thought we can devote ourselves body and soul to the revolution and the people; armed with mao tsetung thought we can keep the whole situation in mind, redouble our efforts in times of difficulties, remain prudent in favourable conditions and be modest when we have made achievements. practice shows: further efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought well are necessary so as to promote a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

an article written by the commanders and fighters of a "four-good" range station of an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army says:

mao tsetung thought is the bright beacon guiding the chinese revolution from victory to victory. in the past decade and more, we have consistently put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the first place despite the fact that our station had a limited staff, our tasks were heavy and we had to race against time. we have consciously used mao tsetung thought to remould our world outlook, closely linking it with our revolutionary practice. as a result, all cadres and fighters at the station have stood tests in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

we have ensured safety flight over the past 18 years. our station has been commended as a "four-good" unit for nine years running and all our fighters as "five-good" fighters. from our personal experience we have gained a deep understanding of the truth: revolutionary fighters rely entirely on mao tsetung thought as the guide to orientation, and great invincible mao tsetung thought is the fundamental guarantee for all victories.

an article written by the worker comrades of the tsokang water supply station under the chichihaerh railway administration says:

our water supply station is a small unit with only nine people. guided by chairman mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", we have saved more than 4,000 tons of coal for the state in the past 20 years. some comrades therefore became conceited. we conscientiously studied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in close connection with our practical struggle for production. we came to understand: man's knowledge knows no bounds. revolution never marks time. we must carry the great banner of hard struggle all the way to communism.

the more we studied the more clear-sighted we became and the greater our enthusiasm was. we are unanimous of the view that the philosophy of the communist party is one of struggle. we should struggle against nature to produce ever more material wealth for the state. what is more, we should fight 'self' to remould our world outlook. only by remoulding the subjective world conscientiously can we change the objective world better. we again set out to tap potential among wastes. we processed cinders, which had hitherto been thrown away, into brick-shaped briquets. these cinder-briquets can be used as fuel to make bricks. in this way what was waste material is changed into material useful for building socialism.

in his article, li lu, a communist party member of the chaokou production brigade of the kuanyintang people's commune in paofeng county, honan province, writes:

the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee has issued a fighting call and pointed out the direction for us to go ahead. i am determined to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants in making further efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. we will combine our study of the three constantly read articles with that of chairman mao's philosophic writings, and remould our world outlook seriously. we will try to attain a new level in our study and application.

we poor and lower-middle peasants tasted every bitterness in the old society. it is chairman mao who saved us. i began to study the three constantly read articles in 1961. beginning from 1963, i added "on contradiction" to my study. i had very little schooling and read only a few words. some people said to me: "only high-ranking cadres and college students study philosophy. we wield the spade all day long. don't you try to study the hard thing exclamation" i thought that chairman mao's philosophic thinking had class nature, and why couldn't we poor and lower-middle peasants study it? when i did not know the characters, i asked someone else to read them to me. in busy seasons i always tried to study a paragraph before i went to bed and recite it time and again at work. i applied whatever little bit i

learned. i studied with a strong desire for revolution, cherishing boundless love for our great leader chairman mao. in this way i studied over and over again "on practice", "on contradiction", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other brilliant philosophic works. i studied "on contradiction" countless times, studied and applied it, and gradually learned the entire text by heart through practice in struggle.

our brigade lives in an area where "the mountain is high and rocks are plentiful, and no tree planted will grow." the poor and lower-middle peasants and i used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to arm ourselves and direct our fight. we have properly handled the relations between mountain and man and given full play to the subjective initiative of man. we have fought both the elements and the class enemies, combatted "self" in our minds and, in a hard-working decade, turned the denuded mountains into rich orchards. through experience i deeply feel that chairman mao's philosophic thinking is a powerful ideological weapon for transforming both the objective and the subjective world. if we use chairman mao's philosophic thinking to analyze and resolve contradictions and to know and grasp the objective laws, we can go on overcoming difficulties in our way forward and win one victory after another.

ku an-tao, a party member of the hungching production brigade in taitsang county, kiangsu province, writes:

i am a poor peasant woman of a commune. since studying chairman mao's works, i have become more and more clear-sighted. i feel that the revolutionary road i am taking opens up ever wider vistas for me. during the great cultural revolution the revolutionary masses elected me member of the leading groups of the province, administrative region and county. i repeatedly studied chairman mao's instruction issued at the first plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party: "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties." i made up my mind to remain modest and prudent in my changed position; maintain the style of plain living and hard work in changed circumstances; and go on participating in collective productive labour in addition to my new tasks.

checking up on myself in the light of the three brilliant images in the three constantly read articles, i have found out in what way i am lagging behind in remoulding my world outlook. i will follow the example of chang szu-teh in serving the people whole-heartedly, follow the example of norman bethune in contributing to the world revolution as one's bounden duty, and act in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", strive together with the people of the world to remove the three big mountains -- imperialism, revisionism and reaction -- thus contributing to the liberation of whole mankind. i will respond to the call issued by the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, and in the three great revolutionary struggles -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment -- redouble my efforts in the living study and application of the three constantly read articles, study and apply chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way, overcome self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, remould my world outlook all my life, and work whole-heartedly to wield power well for the proletariat.

## Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macau Hail Communique of Party Central Committee Plenary Session

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1970)

the patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao have been jubilant since the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china which the great leader chairman mao personally presided over. they hailed the publication of the communique and the excellent situation both at home and abroad. they expressed their determination to respond to the calls set forth by the plenary session and to greet the convoking of the fourth national people's congress with new successes. they are determined, with the people of the whole world, to carry with concrete actions the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end.

on the evening of september 9, the good news from peking greatly inspired the patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao. they sat around radios joyfully listening to the news again and again.

they took careful notes so that they could widely disseminate the words of chairman mao and the party central committee. workers in various trades, peasants, fishermen, students, teachers, cultural and art workers, industrialists and businessmen and staff members of patriotic organizations in hongkong gathered to study and discuss the communique. they recognized that the communique summed up the great achievements in china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist revolution and socialist construction and the excellent situation as regards the world revolution since the ninth party congress. it vividly testifies to chairman mao's wisdom and greatness, the infinite power of mao tsetung thought and the correctness of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

some thousand workers in hongkong who were attending a revolutionary theatrical performance that evening were overjoyed when they heard this good news. they repeatedly cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" the hall resounded with prolonged applause like spring thunder.

on the evening of september 9, the workers of various trades in hongkong held discussions. they hailed the tremendous achievements made by our great socialist motherland in all fields since the ninth party congress, in response to the great call of our great leader chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories" and under the guidance of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they said that under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and inspired by the communique, a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country would certainly be brought about, our socialist national defence be strengthened still more and the dictatorship of the proletariat become more consolidated. all this ensures that china can give greater support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries in the world, and with the people of the rest of the world, defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. they pointed out that the publication of the communique was a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and a great support to the oppressed people and nations struggling for independence

and liberation. the workers declared that the dictatorship of the proletariat of china had never been so consolidated, the people of various nationalities in the country were closely united around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. "our socialist motherland is very strong. this is the happiness and glory of the 700 million chinese people and the ardent wish of the revolutionary people of various countries," they stressed.

when the peasants in the new territories heard the good news they were greatly inspired. they are determined to study and apply mao tsetung thought still better, mobilize the masses on an extensive scale, and unite still more closely so as to make still greater achievements in their work and win still greater victories.

the teachers and students of patriotic schools also held discussions. they said: "the communique calls on us to conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works. this shows that the nation-wide mass movement for studying mao tsetung thought has reached a new level." the teachers and students pledged to study mao tsetung thought hard and greet the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the convening of the fourth national people's congress with concrete actions.

"wen wei pao", "ta kung pao" and "new evening post" in hongkong had commentaries on september 10 to warmly hail and support the publication of the communique.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Communique of Second Plenary Session of Ninth Central Committee of Communist Party of China Is Printed in Eleven Foreign Languages

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

"communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china" has been published in eleven foreign languages by the peking foreign languages press. the languages are english, french, spanish, vietnamese, korean, japanese, arabic, burmese, bengali, swahili and italian.

the communique will soon be printed in 14 other foreign languages, namely, russian, german, thai, indonesian, urdu, persian, hausa, hindi, tamil, mongolian, turkish, portuguese, laotian and esperanto.

these foreign languages editions will be distributed in china and abroad by the guozi shudian (china publications centre) and by foreign languages bookstores in various parts of the country.

PLA

## PLA Company Takes Root in Southwest China Frontier Region

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 15, 1970)

following chairman mao's teaching "the chinese red army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution", the party branch of the first company of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army kunming units is leading the commanders and fighters in disseminating mao tsetung thought among the masses, organizing and arming the masses, and in building the tulung river area on the southwest frontier into an indestructible fortress of iron and steel. this party branch has achieved good results in building a political frontier defence.

the tulung river is situated in a mountain gorge of northwest yunnan. the industrious and courageous tulung people have lived here for generations. under brutal oppression and exploitation by imperialism, the kuomintang reactionaries and the local chieftains before liberation, the tulung labouring people lived in caves and hollowed-out tress, ate wild plants and fruit and wore clothing made of tree bark and animal skins. the kuomintang reactionaries and the local chieftains wantonly slaughtered the tulung people, and the population was declining. when the place was liberated, there were only 1,800 people left. the tulung people stood up and with the attention of chairman mao and the communist party of china, their livelihood has been constantly improved. the population has now increased to more than 2,600.

the commanders and fighters of the first company came to the tulung river area in 1961. they put up the slogan "like the kaolikung mountain, we will stand on the frontier of our motherland for ever". they were determined to build and defend the frontier with the tulung people.

the party branch organized all the commanders and fighters to study chairman mao's brilliant works: "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and "serve the people" and to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants and ask about their suffering in the old society. these activities aroused the hatred of the commanders and fighters for the class enemies and strengthened their profound class feelings for the tulung people. they said: "brutal class oppression made the tulung people suffer greatly. as soldiers of the people, we're determined to help the tulung people change their conditions and step onto the socialist road." the soldiers laid out in large characters with white stones on the mountain slopes their pledge "our hearts are for chairman mao and we take root in the tulung river area". they vowed to make the frontier their home and serve the people there heart and soul.

chairman mao teaches: "what is a true bastion of iron? it is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." through the study of this teaching of chairman mao's, the company party branch came to the conclusion that in building the frontier defence politically, the fundamental task is to arm the masses with mao tsetung thought. only in this way can a capitalist restoration at home be prevented and aggression by imperialism, revisionism and reaction be defeated. led by the company party branch, the fighters and commanders set

two political night schools in the villages to help the tulung people study chairman mao's works. when they found that the size of the print was too small for old people to read, they copied out whole books in larger letters, bound them and presented them to the old people. the fighters also organized themselves into mao tsetung thought propaganda teams, going from village to village to present portraits of chairman mao at every stilted bamboo house and copies of quotations from chairman mao tsetung to every poor and lower-middle peasant.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of class enemies in this tulung area tried their best to spread the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's reactionary theory of "the dying out of class struggle", talking such nonsense as "all tulungs belong to the same family." some reactionary chieftains deliberately obscured the differentiation between oppressor and oppressed so that they could fish in troubled waters and ride roughshod over the people again some day. the company party branch helped the local people set up mao tsetung thought study classes in which they studied chairman mao's great teachings on classes and class struggle. the poor and lower-middle peasants angrily exposed the crimes committed by the reactionary chieftains and slave owners. as a result, the people's revolutionary political power was consolidated to a greater extent. the tulung poor and lower-middle peasants organized their militia who, in defending the motherland's frontiers, patrol and stand sentry with the p.l.a. men.

in order to end the backwardness in the production quickly, the party branch helped the poor and lower-middle peasants embark onto the socialist road by setting up an agricultural producers' co-operative. travel in this region used to be difficult because there was no road. led by the company party branch, the commanders and fighters and the local tulung people cut through the snow-covered mountain to build a road linking the locality with other places. hu ying-shan, the commander of the company, and four soldiers got some cattle, pigs and sheep from dozens of kilometres away and drove them into the mountain to help the people develop animal husbandry. in the past the tulungs never used farm tools and cattle for farm work. so deputy political instructor wang yueh-tang taught them how to domesticate the animals to plough the fields.

the tulung river area has dangerous cliffs and steep slopes covered with grass as tall as a man. led by the party branch, the commanders and fighters of the company studied chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and started the battle to transform the mountain slopes into terraced fields. they chose a plot 0.18 hectares in size and cleared the surface of rocks only to find sand underneath. so the fighters carried 100 and more cubic metres of good frozen soil from the mountain top and dumped it on the plot. then they brought in river water to irrigate the plot and transplanted rice. they gathered a good harvest of 950 kilogrammes on their plot the very first year.

this became a model plot for the tulung people, inspiring them to change nature with their own hands and wrest grain from the mountain slopes. soon the tulung river banks were alive with people cutting the mountain slopes and building terraced fields. the people in lungmentang village of maku township began their fight on a plot of 0.6 hectares which had more stones than earth and removed the stones to build

ridges. they removed more than 500 cubic metres of rocks and built a dam of 200 metres long in a month, turning wasteland into a plot that can yield good crops.

after years of hard struggle, the tulung river area became increasingly prosperous with enlarged arable land, good harvests of grain year after year and flocks of cattle and sheep. after liberation the state had to supply the area with part of the food grain it needed every year. since 1967 the area has been self-sufficient in grain and had a surplus to sell to the state. during the great proletarian cultural revolution a people's commune was set up by the tulung people and this consolidated the socialist collective economy. the tulung people said: "chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard work is like a red lamp on the top of the kaolikung mountains. it guides us in marching forward victoriously on the broad road of socialism."

the commanders and fighters of the first company use chairman mao's three constantly read articles as their weapon and consciously arm their minds with mao tsetung thought to build up the frontier area of the motherland along with the local people. they have made progress in their own revolutionization.

political instructor mo ping-sheng repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant work "serve the people". he was determined to act like chang szu-teh, making revolution whole-heartedly and tempering himself under hard conditions. when camping in the mountains, he would use a sword to hack a path for the fighters as they crossed the dense forests high on the mountains and would jump into the swift stream to lead the fighters across a river. he was leading a small patrol party over a mountain cliff covered with ice one day. the slightest mistake and they would slip over the precipice. mo ping-sheng feared neither hardship nor death and bravely marched at the head of the group in crossing the cliff safely.

led by the cadres, the fighters regard the frontier as their home, consider enduring hardships an honour and use the ice-covered mountains and the virgin forests as their class room for studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way.

one day rain was pouring down and a small detachment was patrolling the mountain. they could not even find a dry place to rest that night. the fighters bedded down on a steep slope covered by their rain coats. they made a fire and studied chairman mao's works by it. some told revolutionary stories and they sang revolutionary songs until the next morning. they covered hundreds of kilometres in 12 days of patrol duty. they overcame many difficulties and showed the tenacious fighting spirit of revolutionary fighters.

the commanders and fighters of the first company are boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and take the road of building the army politically. it has been cited by the leading organs on many occasions and chosen as a four-good company for seven years running. it was chosen in 1969 as a model company in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the p.l.a. kunming units.

COMMERCIAL WORKERS

## Commercial Workers in East China Old Revolutionary Base Area Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 15, 1970)

the commercial workers of the tsaihsi people's commune of shanghang county in the east china province of fukien have won warm appreciation from the poor and lower-middle peasants for their service to farm production and the daily needs of the people.

the commune is in the mountainous part of the county and was part of an old revolutionary base area during the revolutionary civil war of the 1920's and 1930's. the commercial workers take the old consumers cooperatives of those days as their example.

under the leadership of chairman mao, revolutionary red political power was set up in this area during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937) and consumers cooperatives were organized. these cooperatives helped smash the enemy's economic blockade, supported the revolutionary war and served production and the people.

chairman mao praised the revolutionary cadres of the tsaihsi township on their achievements in solving the problems of the well-being of the masses and in organizing and leading them in his brilliant work "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" written in 1934.

the commercial workers of the tsaihsi people's commune have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition so as to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants still better. they are guided by chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and conduct the struggle between the two lines in the light of its concrete manifestation in the locality. they carefully studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and penetratingly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this helped them solve the fundamental questions of whom to serve and which road to take. they also visited veteran revolutionaries who had worked in the consumers cooperatives. these veterans helped deepen their understanding by telling them how the veteran cadres of the cooperatives had organized the masses to raise production and support the revolutionary struggle. the commercial workers said: "the consumers cooperatives set up by the veteran revolutionaries are a brilliant example for us. we must do our work well and serve the people whole-heartedly."

a revolutionary leading group was set up consisting of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune cadres and revolutionary commercial workers. following the example of the old consumers cooperatives, they placed their work under the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants and constantly improved their work.

the commercial workers in the tsaihsi people's commune put in the first place work to support farm production and help the commune and brigades develop the collective economy, in line with chairman mao's teaching "in the financial and economic field, the party and government personnel at the county and district levels should devote nine-tenths of their

energy to helping the peasants increase production, and only one-tenth to collecting taxes from them." in the past the hsiatsengkeng production team often asked the state for loans because it failed to develop its collective economy quickly enough. to solve this problem, the commercial workers have done their best since august last year to help the team implement the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". thanks to their help, the team is using the rich natural resources in the mountains. among other things, it is making wine from wild plants and turning out bamboo and wooden farm tools. in less than half a year the team increased its income by some 7,000 yuan. the team expanded its collective accumulation, paid back its state loans and increased the income of the team members.

in order to help develop the collective economy, the commercial department paid special attention to supplying the commune and brigades with what is needed in production. they often organized study groups to go round the teams to make investigations so as to ensure the prompt supply of materials for production. they brought in good strains of rice seeds from other places before the spring sowing and sent the insecticides to the teams when pests had just been found. their supply of materials for farming in the first half of this year was treble that for the corresponding period of last year. good strains of seeds, the supply of which increased by 11 times, were sown to 90 per cent of the commune's early rice fields. they have thus helped the commune wrest this year's good grain harvest.

they do their utmost to supply the means of production needed by agriculture, no matter what difficulties they meet. in busy farming seasons, the revolutionary leading group sends commercial workers to the fields and threshing grounds to help commune members repair farm tools.

the commercial workers encourage themselves with chairman mao's great teachings in his brilliant article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work", constantly improve their service and work in the interests of the people whole-heartedly. the commune members in deep mountain areas do not have the time to travel to sell or buy things. in order to make things convenient for these people, they rearranged their commercial network and set up some more purchasing and supplying stations in the more than one hundred production teams of the 12 production brigades of the commune. as a result, the commune members can sell farm and side-line products to the state and buy daily necessities near their homes. the commercial workers have work hours that are convenient for the masses, based on their opinions.

in addition, the commercial workers have gone out from behind the counters and organized mobile teams to send goods to the commune members. there are two households of poor and lower-middle peasants living in the forests deep in the mountains more than ten kilometres far from the supply centre and it is very inconvenient for them to buy things. with profound proletarian feelings, the commercial workers often carry salt, kerosene, matches, small farm tools and other goods along the narrow path to these two households. a veteran poor peasant who is over sixty said with emotion: "the way you serve us gladdens our hearts."

LOCAL INDUSTRY

## Southwest China Province Develops Small Local Factories and Mines

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 15, 1970)

the people of various nationalities in yunnan province, southwest china, have made big achievements in developing local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this is because they have firmly implemented chairman mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle".

the number of small coal pits and mines in yunnan has already reached over 2,000. the 13 administrative regions and autonomous chou in the province have set up farm machinery plants that make hand tractors. each county has its own farm machinery building and repair works. such works in many counties have started production of water turbines, electric motors, transformers and generators of various types to equip the small hydro-electric power stations that are springing up in the rural areas. four small plants to produce synthetic ammonia and phosphate fertilizer were built this year and put into operation. a number of new small iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal works and mines are in operation.

the southwest border area of yunnan was very backward industrially before liberation. it set up a large number of small factories and mines after liberation, especially in 1958 when the local people were inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", which chairman mao formulated. nevertheless, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents impeded the development of local industry. the province continued for years to depend on other areas for many kinds of manufactured products.

the people of the province sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi during the great proletarian cultural revolution. taking the struggle between the two lines as the key, they developed widespread and serious discussions on how enterprises should be set up and run, by relying on whose efforts and for whom. these fruitful discussions led to a steady development of local industry.

the question in developing local industry of whether it should seek ostentation and things foreign and depend on state aid or whether simple equipment and indigenous methods should be used and efforts made to be self-reliant is a focal issue in the struggle between the two lines. in the course of building a fertilizer plant prior to the great cultural revolution, the kochiu city, seeking things ostentatious and foreign, got a set of imported equipment which cost the state four million yuan. however, production was still not going properly though the project had been underway for four years. the plant's workers last year relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and broke with blind faith in foreign equipment. drawing on their experience in production, they made seven major indigenous innovations on the foreign equipment. as a result, production soared.

braving all difficulties, workers in chienshui county worked hard for 46 days and set up a small fertilizer plant from discarded or outmoded equipment that has an annual capacity of 400 tons of sulphuric acid and 1,200 tons of calcium superphosphate. the fertilizer produced by this plant is being shipped to the nearby rural areas in a steady flow.

for whom enterprises are run is a cardinal issue concerning which road local industry takes. the farm machinery plant in tengchung county for some time did not produce farm machines to meet local needs but made small things that gave a lucrative return. it divorced itself from serving agricultural production. as a result, the plant went from bad to worse, and the poor and lower-middle peasants were quite dissatisfied. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, holding high the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism, the workers of the plant smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi, such as "put profits in command". production was geared to serving agriculture. the plant has in the past few years made a large number of machines and implements for nearby villages and also water turbines of five types and 13 specifications. it has contributed to the rural hydro-electric power development as well as to the mechanization of the processing of farm and side-line products.

whether to rely on the specialists or on the masses in running factories is another important aspect of the struggle between the two lines in developing local industry in yunnan province. under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, the tientan iron and steel plant of tengchung county ran the plant by relying on a few specialists. as a result, it failed to produce even a drop of molten steel though the investments involved amounted to tens of thousands of yuan. the small converter had to be thrown away as scrap. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the workers of the plant this year sharply criticized the fallacy "let specialists run the factories" peddled by liu shao-chi and launched a mass drive to make iron and steel. they salvaged the discarded converter and made renovations on it. they finally turned out high-quality steel with it after repeated experiments. thanks to the vigorous mass drive, small iron and steel plants have been set up this year wherever there are coal and iron deposits.

## CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

### Unprecedented Development of Capital Construction in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 15, 1970)

capital construction in honan province, central china, has proceeded at record speed and on an unprecedented scale this year.

nearly 1,000 capital construction projects were completed and put into operation in the past eight months. the amount of work done was 2.3 times that in the same period of last year.

the major projects put into operation in the first half of this year included the chiaotso chungmatsun coal mine with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons, new workshops for the loyang mining machinery plant, 220,000-volt super-high-tension transmission lines, a magnetic ore dressing workshop and an agglomerating workshop for the anyang iron and steel plant, and the yiyang chemical fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 45,000 tons of synthetic ammonia.

hundreds of small industrial enterprises producing iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement, coal and machinery were also completed in the first half of this year.

several new big modern coal pits have already turned out large quantities of good quality coal for the state. many machinery plants have begun to use iron and steel produced by the enlarged anyang iron and steel plant to make agricultural and mining machinery and complete sets of equipment for chemical fertilizer plants. the electricity generated by some big power stations is brought to factories, mines and rural areas through the new super-high-tension transmission lines. many small light industry and chemical factories are providing consumer goods which used to be supplied by other places.

since entering the great 1970's, the leading departments concerned and many capital construction units in honan province have organized the masses to make a careful study of chairman mao's "comprehensive planning and more effective leadership" and other great teachings and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has helped the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and to bear the whole situation in mind. the provincial revolutionary committee then took measures to concentrate manpower, material and funds to build major projects first, on the principle of concentrating armed forces to wipe out the enemy. the next step was to build important subsidiary projects and complete unfinished projects of some big factories and mines. this has ensured that capital construction was carried out fast and well. as soon as a number of projects were built they were put into operation and reached productive capacity.

the anyang iron and steel plant in the first half of this year concentrated its efforts on four major projects one by one. because it used equipment, material and manpower in a concentrated way it built magnetic ore dressing and agglomerating workshops and two small blast furnaces, each of 100 cubic metres. this enabled the plant to almost double its iron smelting capacity.

in the building of 220,000-volt super-high-tension transmission lines, a leading member of the provincial revolutionary committee directed the work and the province's electric department and power plants helped with manpower and materials. the project was completed and electricity was transmitted in three months. it used to take two to three years to build such a major project.

in the work of capital construction, honan province has paid great attention to bringing into play the enthusiasm of the revolutionary committees at administrative region, city and county levels and of the masses. while ensuring the completion of major projects, it set aside investments and materials for the revolutionary committees of the administrative regions and cities to set up small industrial enterprises of different types, based on local resources and local needs for production and consumer goods. this has promoted local industry.

## HARNESSING RIVERS

### East China Hsien Transformed by Harnessing Rivers

**(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

inspired by chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed", the revolutionary people of kuanyun county, kiangsu province, east china, have completed a network of crisscrossing canals and ditches in the county and brought drought and water-logging under control. this is part of their gigantic efforts to build water conservancy works and capital farm construction that will free them from natural disasters and ensure high farm yields.

kuanyun county lies in the lower reaches of the huai and yi rivers on the coast of the yellow sea. this low-lying area was subject to frequent floods, tides, water-logging and dry spells. per-hectare grain yield never reached more than 700 kilogrammes before liberation when the local people lived in dire poverty.

under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao over the past 20 years since liberation, the people have harnessed the yi river, built sea dykes, dredged tributary rivers and dug more than 11,000 canals and ditches involving 260 million cubic metres of earthwork. they have constructed over 60 small reservoirs and 5,500 sluice gates, culverts and bridges, and set up 110 electric pumping stations. all this has radically changed the county.

eighty per cent of its farmland today can withstand a hundred-day dry spell and will not be water logged even if 150 mm of rain falls in a single day. average per-hectare yield of grain has topped 3.7 tons for the past four years running, and ginned cotton half a ton in the past two years. there were good harvests of summer and early autumn crops this year although the area was hit by natural disasters four times, including windstorm, hailstorm and an exceptionally big flood.

the people have shown high revolutionary heroism in building water conservancy projects over the past two decades and have won one victory after another in their struggle against nature and against a handful of class enemies.

they decided in 1958, under the inspiration of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, to end waterlogging once and for all by digging a network of canals and ditches. although the county had been hit by successive years of natural disasters and the people found the going hard then, they were full of confidence after they studied chairman mao's teaching: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." they declared: "the poorer we are and the greater our difficulty, the more determined we are to rise up in struggle. if it means contributing to the revolution, we can tackle even the greatest difficulty exclamation" the people of the whole county defied difficulties and began a massive water conservancy campaign.

the cadres and members of the wangchi people's commune worked in ice and snow to dig 300,000 cubic metres of earthwork during the winter of 1959 and the following spring. this enabled them to reap a bumper harvest in 1960. it had been a grain deficient area and now the commune not only met its own grain needs but, for the first time, sold 2,500 tons of surplus grain to the state.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in 1962 and a handful of local capitalist-roaders stirred up an evil trend of closing down most water conservancy projects. the poor and lower-middle peasants waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. far from closing down the projects, they showed even greater enthusiasm to build more. some one hundred thousand people worked on digging close to a thousand ditches simultaneously in shifts round the clock every winter and spring. even in busy farming seasons, full-time water conservancy teams totalling nearly 10,000 continued the projects non-stop. the county averaged some ten million cubic metres of earthwork a year for several years. this spread water conservancy works far and wide.

the party organizations at all levels and the revolutionary masses in the county kept to chairman mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." in the campaign, the party organizations trusted and relied on the masses and launched all-out mass movements. before the cultural revolution, the former county party committee was influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and relied on specialists alone to draw up a water conservancy programme which was ostentatious and unrelated to actual conditions. it called for a labour force of 6,000 men to make an experimental start in a production brigade. the programme set 30 to 40 years for the commune to complete a network of canals and ditches in a crisscross pattern. the revolutionary people during the cultural revolution roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "let specialists alone control the water". starting with indigenous methods and gradually raising the technical level, the revolutionary people stepped up the pace. the yufeng commune completed its first stage of the network in just three years.

the county has quickly trained a number of local experts in water conservancy by adhering to the mass line. every commune now has its own technicians and every brigade its own skilled workers. they are able to survey, design and work

and have become a new rising force in undertaking water conservancy projects.

the people accumulated funds, quarried stone to replace rolled steel and cement, made tools by themselves and learned technique while working, in line with chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance. this made the projects go faster and saved much investment. the hsiaoyi people's commune organized more than 1,000 people to quarry stone in the mountains and transport sand from other places. in this way they were able to set up 10 pumping stations which otherwise would have cost 400,000 yuan to build. the county put 93 pumping stations into operation in the past four years, seven times the amount before the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and added 242 kilometres of power transmission lines, an increase of six times. the people of the county, communes or brigades have put up over 90 per cent of the total investment from their public accumulation funds.

the mass movement to learn from tachai that is sweeping the country has prompted the people of kuanyun county, under the leadership of the county revolutionary committee, to build irrigation projects on an even greater scale. they are determined to do an even better job and make greater contributions to the revolution in the true spirit of continuing the revolution.

## AGRICULTURE

### Arid East China Hsien Gets Good Harvests for Three Years Running

**(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 15, 1970)**

the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsinsia, a mountainous arid county in shantung province, east china, have had good harvests for three years running by learning the spirit of tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, and taking the tachai road. the per hectare grain yield has reached over three tons, exceeding the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

this success is attributed to the peasants' living study and application of mao tsetung thought with the help of the chinese people's liberation armymen supporting agriculture there. the peasants said with deep feeling: "in the final analysis, all the changes we have made are due to our following chairman mao's teachings."

hsinsia county, known as the "roof of the chiaotung region", had an acute shortage of water. over 90 per cent of its farmland was terraced fields on hill slopes. the soil layer in the county averaged only a bit over two inches thick. per hectare grain yield was only around 0.75 tons before liberation. production developed greatly after liberation, but per hectare grain yield remained between 1.5 and 2.25 tons prior to the efforts to learn from tachai. unable to solve the difficulties involved, the capitalist roaders in the county yammered: "tachai is fine, it's true. but hsinsia's conditions are too poor for it to learn from tachai." they prevented the people of the county from responding to the great call of the great leader chairman mao "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the problems first confronted the red political power -- the county revolutionary committee, which was set up in early 1967, were what road they should take and in what direction they should lead the people. they held that chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" indicated the only road for building socialist agriculture. learning from tachai is a major issue determining whether chairman mao's instructions would be carried out. they sent people to tachai on three occasions to learn from its experience.

the tachai people's revolutionary good style of studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way, their persistent efforts to put politics in command and make ideological work lead all other work forward, their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and their communist style of cherishing the state and the collective -- all this inspired and encouraged the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the county. they firmly declared: "bad conditions? nonsense exclamation conditions can be changed. people armed with mao tsetung thought can change any conditions. if the soil layer is thin, we can make it thicker exclamation if water is lacking, we can make nature provide it exclamation" with the aim of winning high crop yields and outstripping the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development", a mass campaign centred on building terraced fields, reservoirs and storage ponds and changing the courses of rivers to meet irrigation needs was unfolded with great momentum.

the people of the county for many years had wanted to build trunk canals for two reservoirs. when the projects are completed, they will irrigate over 8,666 hectares of land.

on the day construction of one of the projects started, there was a whirling snowstorm. the people began by making revolutionary mass criticism at the work site. they recalled that the reservoirs had been built during the big leap forward of 1958. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi sabotaged the auxiliary projects and prevented construction of the irrigation canals. as a result, the two reservoirs, which have a combined storage capacity of one hundred and forty million cubic metres, were not utilized for a decade.

then, with boundless love for the great leader chairman mao and inveterate hatred for liu shao-chi, the people began construction. in the depth of winter with the ground covered by half a foot of snow, people worked with tremendous enthusiasm and sweated from the exertion. by two years of hard effort in overcoming all kinds of difficulties they built two trunk canals winding around the mountain. the two canals have a combined length of 107.5 kilometres. the canals cross three mountains and seven rivers.

before the great cultural revolution, tingkou commune intended several times to build a reservoir but failed. encouraged by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the commune revolutionary committee decided last year to build a reservoir with a storage capacity of 5,000,000 cubic metres. many young people asked to take part in the construction, just like applying to enlist in the people's liberation army. according to the old conventions, to build such a big reservoir calls for digging the foundation pit the first year, closing the gap of the reservoir the second year and completing the project the third year. but they broke with the old conventions and dauntlessly closed the gap in the dam earlier. in order to complete the project before the high water season, the

people worked hard in bitter cold, wind and snow and forgot their fatigue. they built a 360-metre long dam with 220,000 cubic metres of earth and stone in 180 days to intercept the current of the river.

in the past three years and more, the people of hsihsia, in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains whom chairman mao praises, have built six reservoirs with a storage capacity of over 1,000,000 cubic metres each and 27 reservoirs with a storage capacity of over 100,000 cubic metres each and 440 ponds with a storage capacity under 100,000 cubic metres each. they have dug 1,500 kilometres of trunk canals and sub-canals and terraced 12,666 hectares of tachai-type fields and reclaimed 2,666 hectares of riverside land. many projects are still under construction. there have already been the first big changes in hsihsia county. despite drought for years running, it outstripped the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development" for three years running.

the hsihsia county revolutionary committee sees in the changes over the past three years that the experience of tachai is in full blossom throughout the county. but the movement advanced unevenly. there was still a big gap between the advanced and those lagging behind and there were also some differences among the advanced units. in carrying the mass movement to a new level, leading members of the county revolutionary committee left their office and went down to the grass-root units to discover typical examples so as to help the advanced march forward and those lagging behind to catch up.

before 1968 the hsuchiatai brigade was a backward brigade known throughout the county as one that "relied on the state for grain, money and credits". inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress in 1969, the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution. they studied and applied the three constantly read articles in a living way and were determined to overcome aridity and strive for high yields. they have built many terraced fields over the past year by opening up two gullies and built a small reservoir and two ponds. the per hectare grain yield in 1969 was double that of 1968, the peanut output reached 3,795 per hectare kilograms. the county revolutionary committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes in hsuchiatai. the action of the people there moved cadres from teams with bad natural conditions and helped increase their confidence that their places could also be changed quickly. the county mass movement to learn from tachai rose again and reached a new level.

in order to change nature in hsihsia, the county revolutionary committee made an over-all plan and strengthened leadership of the mass movement for transforming nature. they formed a "three-in-one" group composed of leading members of the county revolutionary committee, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary technicians. after making investigations, they formulated a 5-year plan for further transformation. the hsihsia people, armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, have formed contingents of builders to declare war on the hills and rivers. they are determined to win still greater victories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

## SWAPO Representative Hails CPC Central Committee Plenary Session

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 13, 1970)

"we namibian (southwest african) people warmly hail and fully support the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, support the chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and congratulate them on their great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction," said hiuanua shihepo, chief representative of the southwest african people's organisation in east africa.

in an interview with hsinhua here today, he said: the scientific thesis of chairman mao that "revolution is the main trend in the world today" as expounded in this communique was quite correct and of great significance. through the communique, the revolutionary people of the world can see clearly the correct ways and means which should be adopted in order to defeat u.s. imperialism, number one enemy of the world people.

he pointed out that revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism, especially armed struggle, is rising throughout the world. "in indo-china, the peoples are engaged in a just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for national salvation, and are winning one victory after another. in the middle east, the palestinian people are struggling heroically against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, and are determined to carry their revolutionary armed struggle through to the end. come what may, they will never put down their arms and victories will be theirs."

he said: "the revolutionary people in southern africa are engaged in a struggle for the emancipation of that part of the african continent from the white colonial regimes and their backer, u.s. imperialism. the namibian people have won many victories since they launched their armed struggle in 1966. the people in mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) are fighting against the portuguese colonialists who are supplied with arms and backed by u.s. imperialism and the nato countries. they will certainly defeat their enemies."

he said that the people in latin america are also unfolding revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism which will surely be defeated there. in the united states itself, the afro-americans and other people are struggling today not only for liberty but for economic emancipation and the overthrow of the capitalist system.

he said: we have found the current world situation more favourable to the revolutionary people than ever before. "revolution is the main trend in the world today." the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs are being challenged and defeated by the revolutionary people all over the world, their going is getting tougher and tougher and they are becoming

more and more isolated.

dealing with the significance of armed struggle, he said that only by waging revolutionary armed struggle can the oppressed people achieve genuine independence and only by taking up arms can the revolutionary people the world over defeat u.s. imperialism, number one enemy of the world people, and all its running dogs.

he said: "though namibia is a small nation, yet its people are determined to carry on their armed struggle against and defeat u.s. imperialism and the voster puppet regime, which will inevitably be defeated by our people."

## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Algeria for Home

**(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 13, 1970)**

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to algeria and to the 7th algiers international fair upon invitation.

he was seen off at the airport by algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker, a foreign ministry representative and others.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang was also present.

this morning, vice-minister chou hua-min, accompanied by the algerian minister of commerce, visited the 7th algiers international fair which opened on september 11.

during his stay in algeria, vice-minister chou hua-min had a warm and friendly talk with algerian minister of commerce yaker.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang gave a luncheon today in honour of vice-minister chou hua-min. algerian minister yaker was present on the occasion.

### Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min Returns to Peking After Visiting Syria and Algeria

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to syria and algeria.

vice-minister chou hua-min visited the 17th damascus international fair in syria and the 7th algiers international fair in algeria.

he was met at peking airport by leading members of the departments concerned including wang an-chu, ho ying and wang jun-sheng.

welcoming him at the airport were also mohamed cherif sahli, algerian ambassador to china, and nabih al-omari, charge d'affaires ad interim of the syrian embassy in china.

## CAMBODIA

### Communique by Private Secretariat of Cambodian Head of State

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1970)**

the private secretariat of the head of state of cambodia in a communique on september 12, published a message sent from lusaka by sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, who had gone there to attend the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, to samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. the communique reads:

communique of the private secretariat of the head of state of cambodia

we have the honour to present the following text of a cable sent from lusaka by his excellency mr. sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, to his excellency samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia:

"firstly, radio lusaka broadcast on september 10 details of speeches by various delegations on the question of cambodian representation. among the 40 speakers, 21 are for us, seven for lon nol, 12 for leaving the seat vacant. among the countries supporting us are mauritania, guinea, cuba, congo (brazzaville), south yemen, syria, libya, somalia, yugoslavia, central african republic, north yemen, sudan, tanzania, algeria, mali, iraq, united arab republic, uganda, ceylon, equatorial guinea, singapore.

secondly, at the conference of the heads of state, president tito paid tribute to the non-alignment policy of samdech norodom sihanouk. president bokassa listed the samdech together with sukarno, nehru, tito and nasser as among the founders of non-alignment.

thirdly, yugoslavia, united arab republic, iraq, syria, central african republic, south yemen, libya, mauritania, guinea, algeria, somalia, north yemen, cuba, congo (brazzaville) condemned american intervention in cambodia and local tools of american imperialism such as lon nol and his associates, demanding withdrawal of american troops from cambodia. the position of mali and uganda is clear in our favour."

the private secretariat of the head of state of cambodia would like to quote also the following testimony of a.f.p. (lusaka, september 10):

-- "there was an apparant current in favour of prince sihanouk."

-- "cuban foreign minister raul roa told the non-aligned summit meeting here today that the absence of prince norodom sihanouk from the conference was a 'low blow' to the principles of non-alignment. he said that if the delegation of general lon nol had not been prevented from attending the conference the cuban delegation would have walked out."

september 12, 1970

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Chinese Freighter "Dong Feng" (East Wind) Warmly Welcomed in North America

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1970)

on august 10, the 10,000-ton class chinese ocean-going freighter "dong feng" (east wind) arrived at vancouver on its first visit to canada after a 10,000-kilometre voyage across the pacific in two weeks. the freighter was designed and built by china herself. following are a few anecdotes about the visit.

#### something that has never happened before exclamation

the wharf in vancouver on august 10 was a scene of festivity with people beating drums and gongs. about 1,000 canadian friends and patriotic chinese residents in canada, holding big portraits of chairman mao and many red flags, were waiting with great enthusiasm for the arrival of the freighter "dong feng". the patriotic overseas chinese, cherishing ardent love for their great socialist motherland, had specially made for the occasion a huge 6-metre banner carrying the bold chinese characters: "welcome to our kinsmen from the motherland exclamation"

as the silver grey freighter "dong feng", laden with the chinese people's warm feelings for the north american people and the patriotic chinese residents, sailed smoothly into the port, the welcoming crowd greeted it with waving hands and cheers. looking up at the five-star red flag fluttering high over the bow and the big portrait of chairman mao in front of the pilothouse, many patriotic overseas chinese were choked with emotion and tears of joy came into their eyes. an old chinese national said with deep feeling: "chairman mao, chairman mao exclamation we patriotic overseas chinese think of you day and night exclamation at last we see our kinsmen sent by you today. we wish you a long, long life exclamation"

waving copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and singing "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", the crew went ashore in neat procession. the wharf boiled with jubilation. people sang "the east is red" and children performed lively dances amidst a flutter of waving of bouquets and enthusiastic hand-shaking. drowning all this were the repeated shouts of "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

when news was first heard that the "dong feng" was sailing to canada, canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese hurried to inform one another, preparing flags and bouquets, putting up posters and even publishing an extra in honour of the visit. many patriotic overseas chinese made a special long trip across the country to vancouver from montreal and toronto and some arrived from san francisco in the united states to welcome the chinese ship. not a few came with the whole family. all of them shared a common desire -- to see the magnificent "dong feng", a symbol of the phenomenal progress of new china, and to show their ardent love for the motherland. during its 6-day call at vancouver, the freighter received over 5,000 visitors who formed an endless stream to the wharf every day.

vancouver is an important port on the west coast of canada and ships from all countries call at it all the year round. but never before has a ship received such warm welcome as the freighter "dong feng" did. a canadian port official who has worked in vancouver for many years observed that he had never seen such hearty welcome accorded to a ship. this was something that has never happened before exclamation

"marvellous, new china is great exclamation"

the visit of "dong feng" was reported by many canadian papers on the day following its arrival. visiting crowds thronged the streets leading to the wharf. canadian friends visited the ship with great interest; among them were workers, students, old people and children. some american friends came from the united states specially to visit the ship.

everything on the ship attracted the visitors. some canadian friends turned up their thumbs and said: "marvellous exclamation new china is great exclamation" from the advanced technological level and the magnificent shape of the ocean-going freighter, the visitors saw the astonishing tempo of progress in new china. some canadian friends visited the ship again and again; some came directly after their night shift on the very night upon its arrival. some wrote enthusiastic letters greeting the freighter, extending best wisnes to new china, and praising the true friendship of the 700 million chinese people that the ship brought to the north american people. a canadian youth told the chinese crew about his admiration for the chinese people's heroism in building their motherland by relying on their own efforts and smashing the blockade and sabotage by u.s. imperialism and revisionism.

on august 12, progressive canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese gave a welcome party for the chinese crew. at the party, progressive canadian friends distributed the may 20 solemn statement of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" canadian friends sang "the east is red" together with the patriotic overseas chinese. when the leading member of the crew related how the chinese working class built the freighter under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", progressive canadian friends and patriotic chinese residents shouted: "long live the great people's republic of china exclamation long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" progressive canadian friends also made enthusiastic speeches at the party, warmly congratulating "dong feng" on its successful first voyage to canada.

"under the banner of chairman mao, we feel extremely proud exclamation"

"chairman mao, chairman mao exclamation thanks to you, we overseas chinese no longer feel like orphans abroad exclamation" this came from the bottom of the hearts of the patriotic overseas chinese, when they told the crew of their longing for the socialist motherland and their boundless love for the great leader chairman mao.

in those years of darkness in pre-liberation china, numerous working people were forced to leave their homes under the ruthless rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. many were sold as slaves to the other side of the pacific where they led an inhuman life. how they had longed to see the motherland become independent and powerful and prosperous exclamation on october 1, 1949, the five-star red flag was hoisted over tienanmen square. the great leader chairman mao solemnly declared to the whole world: "the chinese forming one quarter of mankind, have henceforth stood up." the overseas chinese now no longer feel like "orphans abroad". a representative of the patriotic overseas chinese said well: "times have changed, the spiritual outlook of us overseas chinese has also changed exclamation thanks to the great leader chairman mao, we now hold our heads high. under the banner of chairman mao, we feel extremely proud exclamation"

the patriotic chinese residents' ardent love for the great leader chairman mao and their pride in the socialist motherland were even more clearly manifested during their visits to the freighter. the ship itself, the five-star red flag fluttering over it, and the very thought that it was built by the chinese working class moved many of them to tears. an old chinese national who had taken part in the revolution of 1911, tightly clasped the hand of a crewman and said with deep emotion: "all credits go to chairman mao exclamation" an 86-year-old chinese resident travelled more than 50 kilometres through the night to visit the freighter. once on board, he walked through the ship from bow to stern, inspecting and fondly touching various parts on the way. with tears in his eyes, he told of the miseries in old china and praised the great socialist motherland. in the reception room, many patriotic overseas chinese had their photos taken in front of a statue of chairman mao and beneath the five-star red flag. a mother told her children again and again in front of the statue of chairman mao: "children, you must never forget our motherland exclamation" a chinese worker in canada went to the wharf every day after work. when asked why he did so, he said proudly: "the ship 'dong feng' has brought here our kinsmen, and what is more, the dignity of the chinese nation. the more i stand by its side, the happier and prouder i feel exclamation"

on august 15, the freighter "dong feng" was leaving for home. many canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese hurried to the wharf to say good-bye to the crew. they said in one voice: "please convey our warm regards to chairman mao exclamation" and "wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" laden with the profound friendship of the canadian friends and patriotic overseas chinese, the ship sailed slowly away from the wharf with the crew and those seeing them off singing together "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". the people lingered for a long time on the wharf, waving incessantly their "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" at the receding freighter.

the freighter "dong feng" has left, but the shines of mao tsetung thought and the great image of socialist china it embodies remain forever in the hearts of the canadian friends and the patriotic overseas chinese.

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Economic Delegation from Ceylon Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1970)

the economic delegation from ceylon headed by tikiri banda ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, left here by air this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea for a visit after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the distinguished ceylonese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: fang yi, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, fang ke, liu hsi-wen, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang lei and ting hsi-lin.

the peking airport today flew the national flags of china and ceylon. holding streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples exclamation" and other slogans, more than 2,000 revolutionary people in the capital gathered at the airport to give a warm send-off to the economic delegation from ceylon. when minister ilangaratne and the other distinguished ceylonese guests bade farewell to the crowds, people beat drums and gongs, waved national flags of the two countries and shouted "salute to the ceylonese people exclamation" and other slogans. the whole airport was a scene of unity and friendship between the chinese and ceylonese peoples.

present at the airport were n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires a.i. and other members of the ceylonese embassy in peking.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk was also present.

## CHINA AND IRAQ

### Delegation of Iraqi Teachers' Union Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

the delegation of the iraqi teachers' union led by doctor najeh mohammed el-rawi, president of the union, arrived here by air today. it is on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including ho ying, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in china, was present.

## NON-ALIGNED NATIONS CONFERENCE

### Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Triumphant Close of Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1970)**

the "people's daily" today publishes an editorial entitled "people of asia, africa and latin america will certainly win in their cause of unity against imperialism". the editorial reads in full as follows:

the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in which more than 50 countries attended closed triumphantly on september 10 in lusaka, capital of the republic of zambia. the speeches by the delegates of many countries and the declarations and resolutions adopted at the conference have reflected the common aspirations of the asian, african and latin american people for unity against imperialism and have made positive contribution to the struggles of the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and against domination of the world by the "super-powers". the chinese people extend heartfelt congratulations on the successes achieved by the conference.

the recent conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries was held in an excellent situation when a new high tide had emerged in the struggle of the people throughout the world against u.s. imperialism. the people of the three countries of viet nam, laos and cambodia are winning one victory after another in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the flames of struggle of the people of korea, japan, the southeast asian countries and other countries in asia against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are raging more and more fiercely. the palestinian and other arab people are indomitably persisting in their armed struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. from asia, africa, latin america to north america, europe and

oceania, the storm of revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries is roaring furiously. the current world situation has become still more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism, new and old.

at the conference the delegates of many countries sternly condemned u.s. imperialism for its aggression against the countries in indo-china and the middle east, against asia, africa and latin america and for its support to and connivance at israeli zionism, the colonial authorities of south africa and south rhodesia and the portuguese colonialists. in their speeches they demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the united states and those of its accomplices from south viet nam, and the recognition of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they expressed support for the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, for the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, for the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab people against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, azania (south africa) and south west africa. these just demands and positions have been reflected in the declarations and resolutions adopted by the conference. all this demonstrates the strong will of the asian, african and latin american peoples to oppose u.s. imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and national oppression.

at the conference, the delegates of many countries voiced their opposition to interference by the big powers and their opposition to power politics. kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, the host country, pointed out that "the danger of weak nations being bullied by the more powerful ones still exists." a declaration adopted by the conference accused certain big powers of trying "to monopolize decision-making on world issues which are of vital concern to all countries." all this expresses the will and aspirations of all the countries and people cherishing national independence in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world.

in the world today, a couple of "super-powers" are everywhere overwhelming people with their power, bullying the weak and the small, and carrying out penetration, expansion and control in the countries of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in a vain attempt to dominate and divide the world. however, gone forever are the days when a strong nation can bully a weak and a big nation can dictate the destiny of a small at will. so long as all the people of the asian, african and latin american countries and the rest of the world who cherish national independence rely on their own efforts, dare to fight and strengthen their unity, they can surely defeat the schemes of interference and aggression by the "super-powers", shake off the latter's control and grasp their destiny tightly in their own hands. today, the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism, colonialism and power politics and for winning and safeguarding national independence has become an irresistible historical current.

in their speeches at the lusaka conference, the delegates

of many countries pointed out that the people's republic of china must be restored of its legitimate rights in the united nations. the chinese people express their heartfelt thanks for the just stand taken by these countries. this is another indication that the chinese people have friends all over the world. u.s. imperialism's criminal policy of hostility toward the chinese people can only land itself in deeper isolation.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."

the chinese people who are armed with mao tsetung thought firmly support the people of the asian, african and latin american countries and all the countries and people in the world that cherish national independence in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, oppression and interference, against colonialism and racial discrimination. we are firmly convinced that people of the asian, african and latin american countries will surely march forward valiantly along the road of unity against imperialism and will win still greater victories while imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will be dealt still heavier blows by the people of all countries and will meet with more bitter defeats.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Chinese Government Presents Color Documentary to Korean Government as Gift

**(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 15, 1970)**

lo chen-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to korea, today forwarded to korean vice-minister of foreign affairs kim jae bong a chinese colour documentary film "welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms from the front of the anti-u.s. struggle" which the chinese government had presented to the korean government as a gift.

this film vividly records the visit in china of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with comrade pak sung chul as its leader and comrade kim jung rin as its deputy leader, which joined the chinese people in commemorating the 20th anniversary of korea's fatherland liberation war and in denouncing u.s. imperialism's crime of forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan, and the warm welcome the delegation was accorded in various places of china. the film fully displays the firm determination of the chinese and korean peoples in opposing u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism as well as their unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood.

charge d'affaires ad interim lo chen-wen gave a reception yesterday in the embassy at which the colour documentary was shown.

the reception was attended by pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; kim jung rin, alternate member of the political

committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; han ik su, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; pak min su, director of the korean central news agency; kim yong nam, deputy director of a department of the party central committee; kim chol man, first vice-chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society and vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; all suite members of the delegation as well as responsible comrades of other departments concerned.

the film show was followed by a cocktail party.

comrade lo chen-wen and comrade pak sung chul spoke at the party.

the host and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the blood-cemented unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples, to the health of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, to the health of president choi yong kun, to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the health of comrade lin piao, comrade mao tsetung's close comrade-in-arms.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the cocktail party.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets Vice Premier Nguyen Con and Vietnam Government Economic Delegation He Is Leading

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, this evening met comrade nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, and all the comrades on the government economic delegation of the d.r.v.n. he is leading.

premier chou en-lai cordially shook hands with vice-premier nguyen con and the other distinguished vietnamese guests and posed for photographs together with them.

then comrade chou en-lai had a very cordial, friendly conversation with comrade nguyen con, the deputy leaders of the delegation comrades ly ban, ngo thuyen and tran sam, and the members of the delegation comrades dinh van tram, dinh trong nuu, mai huu ich and le quang tuong.

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, attended the meeting and conversation.

also present at the meeting and conversation were leading comrades from the departments concerned including li chiang, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, yuan hua-ping, tsao ke-chiang and wei yu-ming.

## Vietnam Government Economic Delegation Visits Peking Vinylon Plant

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

comrade nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and chairman of the state planning commission, and the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation he is leading this morning visited the peking vinylon plant. they were accompanied by chinese vice-minister chen wei-chi.

an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples of china and viet nam prevailed in the peking vinylon plant today. big streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the viet nam government economic delegation exclamation" "long live the victory of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and other slogans hung at the entrance of the plant. many posters expressing welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were pasted up in the workshops.

when vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades arrived at the plant, liu feng-hsi, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, and workers warmly welcomed them at the gate. waving national flags of china and viet nam and bouquets, the workers shouted slogans again and again expressing their firm determination to support the vietnamese people and the people of indo-china in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

a leading member of the plant revolutionary committee told vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms about the achievements made by the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teachings. then, the vietnamese comrades visited workshops of the plant.

bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, also visited the plant.

## Vietnam Government Economic Delegation Visits China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1970)

beating gongs and drums and shouting revolutionary slogans, members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune in the suburbs of peking today warmly welcomed the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government and chairman of the state planning commission, who paid a visit to the commune.

when vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades, in the company of minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries comrade fang yi, arrived at the commune in the afternoon, they were warmly received by the chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee comrade kuo shou-heng and other commune members. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries chatted intimately on their revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

vice-premier nguyn con said: "coming from viet nam to china, we are coming from the front of the anti-u.s. struggle to the rear area. now we find ourselves in our own home at the china-viet nam friendship people's commune." he told the commune members the good news of many big victories that the vietnamese people had won in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said the vietnamese people were determined to unite with the people of cambodia and laos and resolutely fight the enemy till final victory.

vice-premier nguyen con wished the commune, which is named after china-viet nam friendship, still greater victories in its all-round development.

comrade kuo shou-heng said: "every victory won by our vietnamese comrades in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a tremendous inspiration to all members of our commune." he pledged to continue making vigorous efforts to grasp revolution, promote production, grow more grain and with concrete action support the people of viet nam and indo-china in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

vice-premier nguyen con and the other vietnamese comrades showed great delight in going round the commune's cattle farm, stud farm, pigsties, duck sheds and paddy fields.

when they left the commune, the commune members, reluctant to part with their vietnamese comrades-in-arms, waved miniature national flags of china and viet nam and gave a warm send-off to the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people from the front of the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

## Chinese Medical Delegation Returns to Peking from Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)

the chinese medical delegation headed by comrade chang hsiao, which had attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam and paid a friendly visit to viet nam on invitation, returned here by plane today.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned including yang kung-su and lai en.

tan phong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, also met the delegation at the airport.

when the delegation left hanoi on the 14th, it was seen off at the airport by nguyen van tin, vice-minister of public health of the d.r.v.n.; phan chiem, vice-director of the organization department of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; tran bao, nho the bao and nguytn van dong, responsible members of departments under the ministry of public health; and trinh kin anh, superintendent of the south viet nam hospital.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., was present at the airport.

during its stay in viet nam, the chinese medical delegation attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam and visited the former residence of president ho chi minh. it also visited hospitals and other institutions and was given a warm and friendly welcome by the vietnamese comrades.

chinese ambassador wang yu-ping gave a reception for the visit of the delegation before it left hanoi.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

## Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1970)

lawyer trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the delegation of the alliance he is leading left here for hangchow by special plane this morning after concluding their visit here.

lawyer trinh dinh thao and other distinguished south vietnamese guests came here on september 12 from nanking for a visit. on the same evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome them. wang wei-kuo, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and lawyer trinh dinh thao made speeches at the banquet. they said that the people of china and viet nam were determined to unite and fight together and carry their common struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end till complete victory.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished south vietnamese guests visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition and shanghai yimin no. 4 confectionery. they also saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl" performed by shanghai revolutionary art workers. wherever the distinguished guests went, they were warmly received and welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

when the distinguished south vietnamese guests arrived in and left shanghai, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang wei-kuo, chang yi-ai and tu piao; and leading members of the departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, including chang ching-piao and ai ling.

lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, who accompanied lawyer trinh dinh thao and the other distinguished south vietnamese guests to shanghai, were on board the same plane for hangchow.

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SUPPORT FOR CCP

## Party Members and the Masses Tell of What They Have Learned from the Communique of the 2nd Plenary Session of the Party's 9th Central Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1970)

> In the following article workers, soldiers and peasants pledge themselves to develop in greater depth the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to study Mao's writings in relation with the three major revolutionary movements, and to remold their world outlook to make it conform to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, September 13) While comrades of the whole Party and armymen and civilians of the whole country are conscientiously studying and carrying out the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, large groups of Party members, workers, peasants and soldiers in various localities have written articles dwelling on what they have learned from this communique in relation to their practical struggle. They unanimously point out that, in order to realize Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win still greater victories" and to make continuous efforts to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forward by the "9th Congress," it is definitely necessary to launch in greater depth the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, and to apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in consciously remolding the world outlook and the objective world.

All worker comrades of the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive group of Peking Railway Administration said in their article:

With Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide, we shall never be diverted in our march of ten thousand li. The history of our locomotive group after it was named after great leader Chairman Mao was a history of using the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold the objective world and the subjective world. In the past 24 years, we have increased the hauling tonnage on six occasions, carrying an extra of more than 800,000 tons of goods for the State. What did we depend upon for that? We have travelled north and south, running in safety for more than 2,300,000 kilometers. What did we depend upon? We have saved more than 7,000 tons of coal to be consumed by the locomotive and have saved fats and raw materials worth more than 18,000 yuan while overfulfilling the tasks of transportation. Again, what did we depend upon? In a word, we depended upon the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only when we have Mao Tse-tung's thought shall we be able to make revolution wholeheartedly and serve the people totally and completely. Only when we have Mao Tse-tung's thought shall we be able to take an over-all point of view, to work with ever greater efforts when the difficulty is greater, to work ever more prudently when the situation is more favorable, to work ever more modestly when we have made greater achievements, and to blaze the trail more daringly when we have won greater honor.

Practice of struggle shows that: To do a better job of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is geared to the promotion of the new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the carrying of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

The commanders and fighters of the four-good control tower of a certain air force unit of the PLA said in their article:

Mao Tse-tung's thought is a bright beacon light directing the Chinese revolution to go from one victory to another. In the past decade and more, our control tower has been far away from the leadership and carried out non-combative duties in a decentralized manner for a long time. Despite the fact that we have insufficient manpower and heavy tasks and the time available for doing our tasks is short, we have constantly put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position and consciously applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in remolding our world outlook in line with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. As a result, all cadres and fighters of our control tower have withstood tests in the violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, accomplished the "three-support" and "two-military" tasks and guaranteed safety in flying in the past 18 years. Our control tower has been rated a four-good unit and all its members have been rated five-good fighters. We have learned deeply from our personal experience that: Revolutionary fighters totally rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought for finding their direction and the great invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basic guarantee for all victories!

T'ao Yu-lan, secretary of the Party branch of Chienchuangpao brigade, Penhsi hsien, Liaoning Province, said in an article:

Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are the beacon light for the emancipation of mankind. Of all important things, to use Mao Tse-tung's thought in remolding world outlook is the most important. Illuminated by the brilliant Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Chienhuangpao brigade has turned from a poor mountain village with evil streams and sterile soil into a "high-yield village" which increases production year after year. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Our brigade has gone through an earth-shaking change because it wholly obeys Chairman Mao's words. The people change their mental outlook and the natural conditions take on a new look because there is Mao Tse-tung's thought. The people, the natural conditions and the output have changed because Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been carried out."

The Party branch of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" wrote in an article:

The great Mao Tse-tung's thought is a key to the revolution, a powerful ideological weapon for us in knowing and remolding the world, and a spiritual atom bomb for us in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After studying the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, we review the militant course our company covered in the past 21 years. From the smoke-covered battlefield to bustling Nanking Road, no matter when standing sentry and discharging non-combative duties or carrying out support-the-Left tasks in the spheres of the superstructure, and notwithstanding that there has been changes in personnel, environments and tasks, we persist in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, try to fully understand the characteristics of class struggle, firmly remember Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle," and strive to grasp living ideas in the bud, to detect enemy activity, to resist corruption and to keep ourselves forever from being ill-influenced by city life. Although the environments, the tasks and the conditions have changed, our loyalty to Chairman Mao remains unchanged and we continue to preserve the glorious natural color of our Army and our will to work modestly and prudently, to fight amid hardships and to continue revolution remains unaltered.

Comrades of the whole company conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. They grasp thinking in line with every single incident, judge the direction through every deed, and grasp the nature of a thing through the complicated phenomena. They go on their initiative to struggle against the bourgeois ideas of all shapes and colors and to preserve and develop the excellent traditions of our Party and our Army, thus quickening remolding of their world outlook.

Practice of class struggle tells us that: When we have mastered Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, we shall become intelligent, see clearly and be high in fighting spirit; we shall be able to continue

without losing our bearings; we shall be able to hear the class enemy honing his knife in the midst of beating of gongs and drums. The comrades say: "Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is the study of understanding, the study of struggle and the study of victory, from which the revolutionary fighters can never be separated for a single moment."

Worker comrades of the water-supply office at Ch'akang under the Tsitsihar Railway Administration said in their article:

Our water-supply office is a small unit with only nine people. Guided by Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," we have saved more than 4,000 tons of coal for the State in the past two decades.

Some comrades were conceited at one time. We conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in line with our practice in the struggle for production. We realized that: man's understanding has no limits and revolution must never be discontinued and we must bear the great banner of hard struggle until communism is attained. The further they went with the study, the more deeply they were enlightened and the more vigorously they worked.

They said: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle. We not only must struggle against the natural conditions and to create greater material wealth for the State, but must also struggle against selfishness and remold the world outlook. Only when we have conscientiously remolded our subjective world shall we be able to remold the objective world in a better way."

Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is the key to arousing the workers' wisdom. They put forward new suggestions about used materials. Cinders which were formerly thrown away as refuse were processed to make bricks and used again as fuel, so that not only coal was saved but bricks were made. This was a deed which brought double benefits. The used materials which were formerly discarded became useful materials in building socialism.

Li Lu, a communist of Chaokou brigade, Kuanyint'ang commune, Paofeng hsien, Honan Province, said in his article:

The 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee has issued a clarion call, pointing out the direction in which we should march forward. I am determined to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants to do a better job of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to combine the study of the "three constantly read articles" with the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, to conscientiously remold world outlook, and to study and apply at a new level.

We poor and lower-middle peasants suffered bitterly in the old society. It was Chairman Mao who delivered us from the pit of fire. I began to study the "three constantly read articles" in 1961. As from 1963, I studied the "three constantly read articles " and "On Contradiction"

simultaneously. I belonged to a low cultural level and did not know many characters. Other people dissuaded me, saying: "Studying philosophy is something for senior cadres and university students. We are farm hands. We better not look for trouble!" I thought to myself: "Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking has class character. Who else can study it if we poor and lower-middle peasants cannot?" As I was illiterate, I asked other people to teach me to read; when meeting a character which I did not know, I made a mark beside it and asked some people to explain it to me. If I were busy with my manual labor, I would study a passage before going to bed and recite it over and over while doing manual labor. I persisted in applying every little bit I had learned. It was in this way that I, cherishing infinite love for great leader Chairman Mao and fostering a strong desire of studying for the revolutionary cause, studied time and again the brilliant philosophical writings, "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" I have read "On Contradiction" many, many times. I study it and apply it simultaneously. I have committed the whole article to memory in the course of practical struggle.

Our brigade lies in an area where "the high mountains were covered with barren rocks and trees did not grow." I get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, put it in command of our fight, apply it in righting the relationship between the mountains and the men and in bringing man's subjective activity into full play in fighting against Heaven and Earth, against the class enemy and against the "selfishness" in our minds. After ten years' arduous fight, we have turned the barren mountains into fertile orchards.

I have learned deeply from my personal experience: Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is a powerful ideological weapon for remolding the objective world and the subjective world. If we apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in analyzing and resolving contradictions and in understanding and mastering the objective law, we can continuously overcome difficulties in the road of our progress and win victories one after another.

Ku A-t'ao, a communist of Hungching brigade, T'aitsang hsien, Kiangsu Province, said in an article:

I am a poor-peasant woman commune member. After reading Chairman Mao's books, I have become more and more intelligent, can see more and more clearly, and find the revolutionary road wider and wider as I go on.

During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses chose me as a member of the leading groups at the provincial, administrative district and hsien levels. I thought to myself that I, being a "red root," would not change. Therefore, I was not very conscious in remolding my world outlook and revolutionizing my thinking. Great leader Chairman Mao issued a directive "We must not be separated from the masses and from production but must work" while the "9th Congress" was in session, warning me in good time. I repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles" and decided to keep three things unchanged: Though my position has changed,

my style of diligence and frugality remains unchanged; though my tasks have changed, my participation in collective productive labor remains unchanged.

The class enemies wanted to befuddle me with flattery and to corrupt me with good food and fine clothes, but I rejected them. I compared myself with the three brilliant images in the "three constantly read articles" and went further to find my shortcomings in remolding the world outlook. I thought to myself: To contribute my share toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, I must look forward to Peking while remaining at Hungching and go up the peak. I must take Chang Szu-teh as an example and serve the people wholly and completely; I must take Bethune as an example, taking world revolution as my responsibility; I must adopt the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, getting together with the world's people to remove the three big mountains, namely, imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and contribute toward emancipation of mankind as a whole. I definitely will respond to the call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee and, during the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, make more arduous efforts to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's philosophical writings in a living way, destroy selfishness and establish devotion to the public, remold my world outlook my whole life, and wholeheartedly grasp power for the proletariat.

Kao Hung-chieh, a member of the Party branch committee of Kuochuang brigade, Hsiao hsien, Anhwei Province, said in his article:

Since the convocation of the Party's "9th Congress," the members of the leading group of our brigade have gone further to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in line with the practice of the three great revolutionary movement of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, continuously remolded their world outlook and quickened revolutionization of their thinking, and made efforts to prove themselves leaders in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in continuing revolution.

After entering the great seventies, we have again proceeded from the education in the history of class struggle and struggle between the two lines, conducted penetratingly and perseveringly the mass education in the form of "two-remembering and three-investigating" activities, so as to continuously enhance the cadres and the masses' deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao and to further heighten their consciousness in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Our brigade has constantly persisted in the system of study governing "daily reading," half-monthly discussion and application, monthly discussion and criticism, quarterly small-scale summing up, half-yearly small-scale rating, and year-end general rating. The broad masses have continuously heightened their political consciousness and gained speedy development in revolution and production.

After studying the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, we are greatly inspired and are replenished with inexhaustible strength. We definitely will go further to carry out the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, combine the study of the "three constantly read articles" with the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, remold world outlook more consciously, quicken revolutionization of our thinking, and train the leading group of the brigade into a fighting citadel which is infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and perseveringly carries out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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MASS CRITICISM

## Penetratingly Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation in Combination with the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

- The broad masses of workers on the coal mining front in Shansi realized: The only way to implement great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line totally is to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently and eliminate the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 14, 1970)

(NCNA Taiyuan, September 13) Encouraged by the spirit of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of workers on the coal mining front in Shansi Province followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "One of the important tasks on our ideological front is to develop repudiation against revisionism," penetratingly and persistently developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in close association with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and the actual ways of thinking of the masses in their own units, and incessantly heightened the consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In this way they pushed forward the over-all development in revolution and production.

The revolutionary situation on the coal mining front throughout the province has been excellent since the turn of the year and the production of crude coal has been increasing steadily. The coal production plan of the state for the first eight months of the year was overfulfilled and the output was nearly 20 percent higher than the highest figure in history for the same period of time. Meanwhile the cost and expenditure of principal raw materials continued to decrease and mass movements of technical innovation was developed vigorously.

The broad masses of workers on the coal mining front in Shansi Province realized in the practice of struggle that the only way to implement great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line totally and win new victories incessantly in the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production was to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently and eliminate the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Consequently, under the encouragement of the spirit of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of coal mining workers raised aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash such as "profit in command," "production first" and "philosophy of servility to things foreign," etc., repudiated erroneous ideas such as "having reached the top in production increase," etc., drew a clear ideological line between what was Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and what was Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-

revolutionary revisionist line, cleared away the obstacles on the road of advance and created favorable conditions for rapid development of repudiation and production.

During the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation the broad masses of coal mining workers always paid attention to combining the repudiation closely with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and the living ideas of the masses in their own units. They also chose to attack things which were relatively more detrimental to and had a comparatively deeper affect on revolution and production. As a result, they were able to uncover in depth, repudiate energetically, produce powerful repercussions, and attain good results. The workers called this method "linking with the subordinates and superiors, shooting accurately at the targets, penetrating at one point and reaping overall success."

In the past a so-called doctrine of "coal-pits are fixed" prevailed. A small handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technological "authorities" used this "doctrine" to bind the hands and feet of the masses and suppress the revolutionary activeness and creativeness of the masses. So this "doctrine" became an obstacle in the way of the development of the latent forces in the mine shafts. During the mass criticism and repudiation the workers grasped and opened fire at this preposterous doctrine which caused great damage and spread poison far and wide and repudiated it repeatedly.

Under the excellent situation throughout the country, the broad masses of workers of No. 4 Mine of the Yangch'üan Mining Bureau which had a history more than sixty years of mining decided to achieve a breakthrough in the standards of mine shaft design to make new contributions to the state. But a small number of people comparatively more deeply affected by the doctrine of "coal-pits are fixed, production has reached the top and it is absolutely impossible to achieve a breakthrough" advocated "maintaining the status quo honestly."

The broad masses of workers of No. 4 Mine studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "In the sphere of production struggle and scientific experimentation, mankind always continues to develop and at the same time nature also continues to develop. Nothing will remain on a stationary level" and used many facts of iron to repudiate this preposterous doctrine. They said: The doctrine of "coal-pits are fixed" looks at everything from a metaphysical viewpoint of stagnation, negates the fact that the human factor comes first and negates the motive force of the masses of people in creating world history. We must thoroughly repudiate this kind of preposterous doctrine.

The workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of No. 2 Mining Team developed their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act to analyze repeatedly the grounds for so-called being "fixed," dissected the contradictions which appeared in the course of production, actively elevated the productivity of the weak links, and boldly

created many new techniques which abruptly more than doubled the daily output of crude coal and announced the bankruptcy of the doctrine of "coal-pits are fixed."

The broad masses of workers on the coal mining front in Shansi Province also constantly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation aimed at the living ideas of the time. After overfulfilling the production targets every month throughout a period of 25 consecutive months some people in Tat'ung Mining Bureau began to have the idea of "production has reached the top" and think that equipment must be increased if further increase in output was to be realized. Dominated by such ideas some of the people formulated a plan to ask for equipment and materials from the state. The workers grasped this problem firmly and energetically repudiated the erroneous idea of "production has reached the top" and stretching out hands to the state for aid to make everybody realize: It is not that output cannot be raised any further but that ideology has not been elevated continuously. Productivity of the mining shafts can be elevated incessantly only by incessantly heightening ideological consciousness.

Repudiation quickly brought about an upsurge in increasing output and practicing economy. During the first five months of this year the output of coal in this Mining Bureau was 4 percent higher than that of the same period last year and the expenditure for equipment and materials was decreased by about 15 percent.

In the penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation the broad masses of coal mining workers in Shansi Province created many good procedures suited to the characteristics of the mines. Workers of Tat'ung Mining Bureau regularly visited the "Class Education Exhibition Hall" and the "Ten-Thousand-Victim Trench" with problems of revolution and production in their minds. At these places where the Japanese imperialists massacred large numbers of Chinese workers they recalled the sufferings of the mining workers of the old society, thought about the fact that two-thirds of the people in the world had not been liberated, deliberated on how they could make greater contributions to the liberation of the entire mankind, and condemned Liu Shao-ch'i for his crime of pushing forward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Workers of mines at Yangch'üan, Hsishan, Luan and Chinch'eng persevered in the flexible method of repudiating before work, repudiating after work, repudiating on the surface, repudiating in the pits, repudiating as soon as a problem emerged, and repudiating in a concentrated way against principal problems. This made the repudiation vigorous and steady. Workers of Fenhsi Mining Bureau developed extensive "little criticism" activities against erroneous ideas which appeared in revolution and production. They grasped the sprouts of living ideas rapidly, corrected evil trends quickly, publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought speedily and achieved immediate results.

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INTERNAL VIEW ON US

## Resolutely Shatter New US Imperialist Designs of Aggression Against Korea

by

Ch'ien Feng and Lu Hsüan-tung of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1970)

Recently US imperialism has been greatly publicizing the so-called "partial withdrawal" of its troops of aggression in South Korea to create an impression leading people to think that this fierce bandit is about to subdue its aggressive designs. In reality, however, all these are but a trick of deception.

US imperialism has never resigned itself to give up its career as a bandit since its bad defeat in the war of aggression against Korea. It occupies South Korea for long periods of time and turns South Korea into its colony and military base. It also incessantly engages in military provocation and aggressive activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the air, sea and land. This trick of "partial withdrawal" which is being played by the Nixon Administration now reflects the awkward internal and external conditions of US imperialism as well as its craftiness.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "When we say 'imperialism is ferocious' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom." This an absolute truth. What US imperialism did under the cover of this smokescreen of "partial withdrawal" of American troops of aggression now occupying South Korea is a series of aggressive activities against Korea and the whole of northeastern Asia.

Now let us see: It was during the period of this smokescreen spread by US imperialism about the "reduction" of American troops of aggression in South Korea that it transferred three groups of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers from Japan to South Korea and handed one squadron of S-2 naval patrol planes to the puppet army of South Korea. It also expanded the "area of operation" of American Phantom fighter-bombers based in Okinawa to South Korea.

In the meantime US imperialism also stepped up its collusion with the Park Chung Hee puppet clique to map out war designs. The so-called "Defense Minister Level Conference" held by the United States and Park in Honolulu made war clamors against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and decided to appropriate 40 percent of US imperialist military "aid" to the South Korean puppet clique.

Toward the end of August one of the heads of US imperialism, Vice President Agnew, again sneaked into South Korea to discuss with the Park Chung Hee clique the so-called "New Asian Policy" and questions concerning

military "aid" to South Korea. This war-monger even made a special trip to the trenches of the South Korean puppet troops in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel to fan up the atmosphere of war. How can US imperialism cover up this series of crimes of aggression with a smokescreen of "partial withdrawal"?

We must point out that this US imperialist trick of "partial withdrawal" from South Korea cannot be separated from its plans of aggression against the whole of northeastern Asia. At the very time when the United States and Park was holding the so-called "Defense Minister Level Conference" US imperialism again instigated Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang clique, which the Chinese people despise, to hold a so-called Japanese-Chiang "Co-operation Committee." They also tried to pull the heads of the Park Chung Hee clique of South Korea into it. Through this black conference they formed a Japan-Chiang-Park "Liaison Committee" to strengthen further the counter-revolutionary political-military alliance which points the spearhead against the Chinese people, Korean people and the people of other nations. One of the vicious designs of US imperialism in playing the trick of "partial withdrawal" from South Korea is to make use of the revived Japanese militarism to take its place in strengthening its positions of aggression in South Korea and realize its counter-revolutionary strategy of "using Asians to fight Asians."

All these fully demonstrate that the US imperialist trick of so-called "partial withdrawal" is for no other purpose than the legalization of the occupation of South Korea in a vicious attempt to launch a new war of aggression against Korea.

However, the Nixon Administration made a miscalculation. Twenty years ago US imperialism mobilized several hundred thousand US troops of aggression and large numbers of lackey armies to launch an aggression upon Korea; but still it was badly defeated by the heroic Korean people and Chinese people. Now do you think you can save yourself from your inevitable fate of downfall simply by using the Park Chung Hee puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries to do the job? No, never!

We want to warn US imperialism seriously, you will never succeed in your vicious designs to occupy South Korea permanently in a vain attempt to use Korea as a springobard to launch a military aggression against China. China and Korea are closely related like lips and teeth and the fraternal friendship and combatant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples are formed with blood. The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for reunification of their own motherland. No designs, tricks or war provocations by US imperialism can cheat or scare the Chinese and Korean people who fight side by side against the US-Japan reactionaries. If you dare to take the risk and launch a new war of aggression, we Chinese people will respond to Chairman Mao's great call "All people in the world unite to defeat US aggressors and all their lackeys" and resolutely shatter your evil claws of aggression with the fraternal Korean people!

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INNER MONGOLIA

## A "Tachai" in A Pastoral Area

- story of Wu-shen-chao commune, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, which fights the desert and takes on a new look

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 16, 1970)

In the northeast of Mao-wu-su Desert on the Ordos Highland, there is a commune by the name of Wu-shen-chao. Relying on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses there cherish the revolutionary spirit of Tachai and fight against Heaven and Earth, inducing a change in the people, the animals and the grassland in the poverty-stricken and backward pastoral area. Wu-shen-chao takes on a new look everywhere.

### Making Revolution with the Morning Sun in Mind, Drawing a New Picture Through Self-Reliance

Wu-shen-chao commune has 839 households comprising more than 3,500 people. Of these, more than 2,940 are Mongol and more than 590 are Han. Here, the land is vast but sterile. Of the more than 1,400 square kilometers of land, over 50 percent is featured with shifting sand dunes and the rest, being grassland, is divided into countless small plots of pasture land by the big and small sand dunes. This area is frequently attacked by natural disasters, such as windstorm, sandstorm, drought, flood, parasites and the "horse-intoxicating grass," a kind of grass harmful to the horses. In winter and spring, the strong winds of the Ordos blow, bringing the yellow sand with it, so that one cannot see another beside him.

To harness the shifting sand, it is necessary to grow some sort of reed and willow suitable to the sandy land. But the vast stretches of sandy land at Wu-shen-chao are sparsely inhabited, with an average of only 2.5 persons in every square kilometer, so that this task requires very strenuous efforts. On the Wu-shen-chao grassland, the grass which is harmful to the horse thrives. A horse which has eaten a little of this grass will be emaciated, and one which has eaten much of it will be poisoned to death. Only when this kind of poisonous grass is eliminated will it be possible to obtain fodder grass of fine quality and to guarantee fattening and strengthening of the animals. This poisonous grass is distributed all over the grassland, so that eliminating it will require painstaking efforts. The people here draw endless strength from the "three constantly read articles" and are determined to be "living foolish old men" in the desert. They say: "Our ancestors have left behind to us this barren desert. Starting from our generation, we shall build a good pasture land and leave it to our sons and grandsons."

In summer, more than 1,000 people at Wu-shen-chao set out to the grassland to weed the "horse-intoxicating grass," so as to insure the good

fodder grass of a sound growth. In autumn, they go again to the brinks of the desert to pitch camp and to grow reeds and willows suitable to the sand.

It was not at all peaceful and tranquil on the grassland. When the people were rebuilding the desert and the grassland, the reactionary lamas and law-defying pastoral overlords who were hiding in gloomy corners jumped out to spread feudal and superstitious fallacies, saying nonsensically that "every mountain and stream and every grass and tree at Wu-shen-chao had been arranged by the gods and were untouchable." A few people who had feudal and superstitious ideas hesitated.

In front of this acute class struggle, Pao-jih-le-tai, a good daughter of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of Wu-shen-chao came forward bravely and led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen to fight tit-for-tat against the class enemies, shattering the enemies' sabotage and conspiracy.

Pao-jih-le-tai led others to recall the history of sufferings before the liberation and enthusiastically propagated the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to the commune members. She said: Chairman Mao teaches us: "On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be printed." The old society has left behind to Wu-shen-chao poverty and suffering. We must use our hands to paint a fresh picture here. We must paint every day, every year and one generation after another and we definitely will be able to paint a great picture of communism!

When meeting difficulties in harnessing the desert, she went in the fore and picked heavy loads to carry, playing an exemplary role in every place.

To grow reeds in the sand, it was necessary to bring some seedlings from a place more than 10 li away. When a strong wind blew, it was difficult to move on even empty-handed. But Pao-jih-le-tai constantly worked as the young people, vying with them in carrying the seedlings. Under her leadership, reeds were planted in more than 10,000 mow of land in the first year and the rate of survival of these reeds reached 70 percent. This fact shattered the fairy-tale that reeds could not grow on the sand dunes.

After that, effort was made to harness the desert every year. For the past 12 years, reeds and willows were planted, stabilizing more than 100,000 mow of shifting sand dunes and remolding more than 72,000 mow of barren shifting sand into pasture lands with luxuriant grass. "Horse-intoxicating grass" had been weeded in an area of over 1,200,000 mow. Earthen blocks and willow twigs were used to fence a "grass garden"of over 70,000 mow where over-wintering grass was cultivated in an area of over 40,000 mow. Trees for resisting the wind and stabilizing the sand and for their timber were planted in an area of over 1,700 mow. To solve the question of water supply for the animals, the people sank more than 500 wells in the pasture lands, so that each herd of animals could drink from one or two of the wells. The tremendous change on Wu-shen-chao grassland made the animals multiply.

In the past 12 years, 55,000 live animals, more than 96,000 sheets of hide and more than 800,000 catties of animal hair had been contributed to the State, and the total number of animals of various kinds had increased to more than 100,700, being more than double the number, which was some 49,000 in 1958.

## Changing the Single Economy of Animal Husbandry, Taking the Road of Integrating Farming with Animal Husbandry

For a long time in the past, animal husbandry was the only economy conducted in Wu-shen-chao. Grain had to be carried back by draft animals from the agricultural areas lying 700 or 800 li away, and it would take a month to go and return. After the establishment of the commune, the commune members of Wu-shen-chao, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry rely on one another and none of them is dispensable; it is necessary to put the three of them in positions of equality," reclaimed farmland and grew grain crops.

At the beginning, the Mongol herdsmen did not know how to do farm work. They got organized and studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." Chairman Mao's teaching filled the broad masses of Mongol herdsmen with confidence and strength. With the help by the Han commune members and after a few years' hard struggle, they eventually learned all techniques of farming and produced large quantities of grain.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Inner Mongolia went all out to peddle the trash of "separating agriculture from animal husbandry" and to object to the integration of agriculture with animal husbandry. In 1965, a capitalist-roader of the League headquarters came to Wu-shen-chao, reproving the development of agriculture in Wu-shen-chao as a "serious mistake" and forcing the commune members to pull out the rice seedlings which were growing. In this way, the vast stretches of farmland built by the broad masses of commune members through hard work were ruined.

Ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the strong East wind of Mao Tse-tung's thought has prevailed all over the grassland of Inner Mongolia. In April 1968, the revolutionary committee of Wu-shen-chao commune was born in triumph in the storm of class struggle. It led the broad masses of commune members to thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "separating agriculture from animal husbandry" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, and to eliminate the poison they had spread.

During the mass criticism, the herdsmen reckoned an account: Since the establishment of the commune, Wu-shen-chao delivers to the State animal products worth an average of close to 200,000 yuan a year, but it needs the

supply of over 600,000 catties of grain from the State each year. Thus, it gives away animal products with one hand and takes in grain with the other hand. This seriously hinders us in making still greater contributions toward the State and the revolution. Meanwhile, because there is insufficient fodder, animal husbandry cannot gain a still greater development.

After reckoning this account, all understood more clearly that: To develop grain production in pastoral areas where conditions permit is an important measure for concretely implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and for bringing a still greater development in animal husbandry.

Accordingly, they took Tachai brigade as their example and tightly grasped class struggle and struggle between the two lines. They regularly recalled the class sufferings and studied the "three constantly read articles." The broad revolutionary masses aroused their boundless enthusiasm in a bigger degree. In the desert, they conducted flood to the dry land, built canals and drilled wells. In the swamps, they drained away the water, reclaimed strips of farmland and transformed the saline land. Now they have cultivated more than 5,400 mow of farmland. Last year, they reaped 870,000 catties of grain from this land, making new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter
(Abridged by our newspaper)

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## INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

### "Act on Teachings of Three Constantly Read Articles and Become Such a Person", Article by PLA Man

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1970)**

a communist in the chinese people's liberation army airforce, wang yu-chien, who is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, relates his experience in using three constantly read articles in an article excerpts from which follow:

my comrades in the army have helped me study our great leader chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". i study them every day and review my actions in the light of them. i study and apply them repeatedly and the more i study, the more i want to study, and the clearer i become, and the greater the strength i get from them.

soon after i entered the army, i was assigned to mess work at the airfield, cooking and bringing water to the comrades. i thought that i'd do better by going home and ploughing than being a cook. the leadership knew what was in my mind and then studied the three constantly read articles with me. chairman mao calls on us to learn from "bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self". he teaches us: "a man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." he also teaches: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." i was embarrassed to compare myself with the spirit of chang szu-teh and norman bethune of not working for fame or fortune and devoting oneself whole-heartedly to the people and revolution.

in the dark old society my father did casual labour year in and year out. he became exhausted but still could not support the family. at ten, i was gathering firewood for a landlord who beat me and let me go hungry every day. i joined my mother in going begging when i was 14. what hardships we suffered exclamation and now chairman mao had assigned me to work in the airfield. this showed his great confidence in me. without chairman mao, i would have nothing. i should always bear in mind chairman mao's goodness and never neglect my responsibilities. i decided to act in accordance with the three constantly read articles, and serve the people whole-heartedly as chang szu-teh and norman bethune had done.

that clarified my thinking and opened my eyes. take the job of bringing water to the comrades, for example. they work in every corner of the airfield so i have to go to more than 20 places to bring them water. i get up before dawn every day and carry water on a tricycle. i have to make the rounds a dozen times a day, riding the tricycle more than 40 kilometres with a total of 2.5 tons of water on it. the airfield runway is in the summer sun-baked and feels like a hot pan and i pour with sweat all day. although the job is hard, i draw inexhaustible strength whenever i think of chairman mao's teachings and the brilliant images of chang szu-teh and norman bethune. i make the teachings in the three constantly read articles, such as serving the people whole-heartedly, "his boundless sense

of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people" and "he was constantly perfecting his skill" as the yardstick for measuring whether my consciousness of continuing the revolution and my revolutionary enthusiasm are high enough. at first two people brought water to the comrades. after i repeatedly studied the three constantly read articles i felt i could do the job alone if i tried harder, so that the other comrade could be freed to do other work for the revolution. so i suggested this and the leadership agreed.

i noticed that on a hot summer day the hard-working comrades would sometimes hold a glass without drinking because the water was too hot. i reproached myself for failing to do what chairman mao teaches in the article "in memory of norman bethune": "boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people". i thought of a way to improve my work. i got up earlier in the morning and let several buckets of boiled water cool before i took it to the comrades. i had seven buckets on the tricycle, including hot, warm and cold water so that the comrades had a choice. when the weather was hot and the comrades sweated heavily, i added a bucket of salt water. in winter i filled thermos buckets with hot water so that the comrades would always have some to drink. i made these by putting buckets inside wooden barrels and stuffing cotton wool, straw and sawdust in between. in this way the water would remain hot for more than ten hours.

for some time i was puzzled because some day the water i brought was not enough and on another day the same amount was too much and a lot was not drunk. i reminded myself how our old squad leader, comrade feng fu-sheng, who studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way has grasped the law governing cooking, and i decided i must find the law governing the supply of drinking water in the spirit of constantly improving my work.

i have noticed since then whether our unit is to have flight training or do maintenance work the next day; whether it is a clear or rainy day, where the fliers will be and where the ground crew will be and what is on the menu at the various canteens. in this way i am prepared to meet all needs. if the food is salty, i prepare more drinking water. if the comrades eat meat and oily dishes, i prepare more tea. in hot weather, the comrades are thirsty and drink more water at one go so i carry more water on each round and have buckets of hot, warm and cold water. in winter, the comrades drink less water and the water cools off easily so i bring less water on each round but make more rounds a day.

the comrades said: "you're ingenious in bringing us water. you really know this work and do a thoughtful job exclamation" i said to myself that if there is ingenuity in work it comes after one has fostered the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, and the most profound knowledge comes from acting honestly according to the three constantly read articles.

over the past few years i have always consulted the three constantly read articles at every turn to see whether i am taking a correct attitude and proceeding from the proletarian concept of devotion to the public interest. the

three constantly read articles are my yardstick for measuring whether what i have done in my work is up to the standard set in these articles. after a job is done, i always consult the articles to find where i have lagged behind. i recognize that in order to serve the people whole-heartedly, i must make my every word and every action conform to the interests of the people. i must develop a love for whatever work i do and must try my best to do it properly.

## DIALECTICS AND AGRICULTURE

### South China Commune Wins Seven Successive Good Harvests with Help of Dialectics

**(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 16, 1970)**

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shihmapu people's commune, kwangtung province, by their living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic writings, have had good harvests on poor, low-lying soil for seven years running. average per-hectare yield of rice last year reached over 8.6 tons, 72 per cent more than six years ago.

the shihmapu commune, in chaoyang county, was hit by drought and floods in the past. although production went up after liberation, the yield was still low, and part of the grain consumed by the peasants had to be supplied by the state. the poor and lower-middle peasants had hoped for many years to end this by transforming nature. however, some people doubted that the masses could do this, because these people were influenced by the reactionary idealist fallacy "heaven decides whether the crop is good or bad", which is the thinking of the landlord and bourgeois classes. does "heaven" dispose favours and must people be slaves of nature, or is it true that "man can conquer nature" and be its master? with these questions in mind, the commune revolutionary committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's brilliant article "on contradiction".

chairman mao teaches: "of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. the principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction... but this situation is not static; the principal and the non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other and the nature of the thing changes accordingly." in the light of this teaching, the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously analyzed the relation between "man" and "heaven", and they held that "man" and "heaven" (nature) were two contradictory aspects. they said: "natural conditions are an important factor in farming, but not an absolute factor, and the decisive factor is man. so long as we study mao tsetung thought well, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and dare to fight nature, we can transform unfavourable natural conditions."

armed with chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, the poor and lower-middle peasants roundly criticized the reactionary idealism of the landlord and bourgeois classes and this encouraged their initiative to transform nature. many veteran poor peasants imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm to transform nature were helped by leading commune members to

make a detailed investigation of the causes of floods in their own commune and five neighbouring communes. based on the data they collected, they mapped out a plan for harnessing floods and improving the soil.

after a hard struggle over two winters and springs, the commune members dug two canals, each 5 kilometres long, to lead the torrents from the south mountain into the lien river. they built a 5-kilometre-long flood prevention dyke on the northern bank of the river, put up three electrically-controlled sluice-gates for drainage and irrigation and thoroughly improved the irrigation system in the fields. as a result, they brought drought and waterlogging under basic control.

the poor and lower-middle peasants were not conceited about their achievements because they were armed with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. they continued to add river silt to the sandy land and sand to the clayey soil and to the low-lying acid fields. they ploughed the land and planted green manure. after some years of hard struggle, they improved all the poor soils in the commune. the nuansi production brigade which had the poorest soil in the commune sent more than 50 boats to carry sand from a neighbour county to improve its 66 hectares of clayey land. after three years of hard struggle, it transformed all these fields into high-yield plots with loose fertile soil.

the success in harnessing flood and improving the soils changed the outlook and production of the commune. the second year after it started to conquer nature, the commune no longer depended on the state for grain. instead, it had surplus grain.

before their victories, the poor and lower-middle peasants used chairman mao's philosophic concept "one divides into two" to sum up their experience and find out shortcomings, so as to win still greater victories.

chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." in accordance with chairman mao's instruction, the poor and lower-middle peasants took their achievements as a new starting point for continuing the revolution. they made suggestions and worked out new methods to tap the potential so as to increase production. the commune began experiments in inter-planting to raise the rate of utility and per hectare yield in 1966.

the tashang brigade's experimental group, composed of the deputy brigade leader and old poor peasants, was put in charge of an experimental plot. by putting proletarian politics in command, giving prominence to ideological revolutionization, carrying out rational draining and irrigating, timely weeding and careful field management, they achieved a per-hectare peanut yield of three tons, a local record. the per-hectare yield of millet came to 1.5 tons. the commune revolutionary committee summed up this successful experience and popularized it. this brought about a good harvest for the commune on a large acreage grown to peanut inter-planted with millet. through their practice, the masses deepened their knowledge of nature and constantly tap the potential of the land. they inter-plant peas, soyabeans, millet or maize with peanuts. they grew the equivalent of 1,070 hectares of crops last year on the commune's 430 hectares of dry land and they harvested 490 tons of grain, creating more wealth for the state and the collective.

AGRICULTURE

## East China City Outskirts Report Good Grain, Vegetable Harvests

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 16, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres on the outskirts of foochow city in fukien province, east china, worked hard to achieve good grain and vegetable harvests for the first half of this year. they scored this success by resolutely following chairman mao's teaching "we must pay close attention to grain" and correctly handling the relation between growing grain and growing vegetables. the per-hectare yield of early rice averaged 5.25 tons. total output of this crop was 80 per cent above last year's and 2,000 tons more vegetables were grown.

having ample rainfall and a mild climate, the foochow area is suitable for growing rice and other grain. but, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, some people's communes and production brigades on the city's outskirts paid more attention to side-occupations and less to agricultural production in the past. as a result, the state had to supply the area with large quantities of grain every year. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the commune members and revolutionary cadres held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and scathingly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in this way they raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they were determined to raise grain production by relying on their own efforts and working hard.

the communes and production brigades mobilized the masses to expand the acreage of farmland in a planned way in accordance with local conditions. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pukou production brigade in the chaoyang people's commune near the min river, braving the cold, worked hard for three months last winter and this spring and threw up an embankment 3.5 metres high and more than three kilometres long. they reclaimed over 20 hectares of sandy land along the river and planted rice. a rich harvest was the result.

the chinshan production brigade of the chienhsin people's commune, lying low at the foot of a mountain and facing a lake, was vulnerable to water-logging in rainy seasons. by relying on their own efforts, they have this year built an anti-flood dyke 1.5 kilometres long, dug a hill-girdling canal, put up a pumping station and expanded farmland by 12 hectares as a result of reclaiming land from the lake. some communes and brigades near mountains organized commune members to go up the hills to open farmland, while some levelled land and straightened rivers with the aim of expanding the acreage. the acreage grown to early rice was extended by one-third this year.

commune members went full steam ahead with water conservancy projects and completed 400 big or small irrigation works, involving 1,300,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. they also conscientiously implement the "eight-point

charter" (see note) for agricultural production and use scientific methods in farming and growing vegetables so as to raise the per-unit yield of grain and vegetables.

note: "eight-point charter" means soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

## COAL MINING

### Northwest China Province Expands Local Coal Mines

**(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 16, 1970)**

Kansu province, northwest china, has made remarkable achievements in expanding local coal mines by boldly mobilizing the masses and keeping to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

old mines are being improved and big efforts have been made this year to open new mines. they also pay great attention to opening small mines in the counties and areas. the number of small and medium-sized mines in the province has risen to more than 50 from over 20 at the end of last year and productive capacity has been doubled. people's communes and production brigades have opened small coal pits rapidly.

coal output was 36.7 per cent more in the first six months of 1970 than in the same period of last year because of the many coal mines that went into operation. this provides good conditions for developing industry and agriculture.

kansu province has rich coal deposits. coal fields in many places have thick seams of high quality coal. sabotage and interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi held coal mining back and it was far from meeting the needs of industry and agriculture.

the revolutionary committees at all levels have led the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution in making revolutionary mass criticism. they relentlessly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the line of relying on the specialists and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by liu shao-chi. this stimulated a mass movement for running coal mines.

geological surveyors have prospected the major areas with coal deposits since last winter. they made all-round geological surveys of more than 30 ore points as well to verify coal deposits. the revolutionary committees of all counties, communes and production brigades have also aroused the masses to go prospecting. they have found deposits in some places which were originally thought to be short of coal. the deposits newly found have created favourable conditions for expanding the province's coal output.

various areas have brought into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to speed up the opening of new coal mines. the plan for one coal mine formerly called for big foreign equipment and would take 43 months to build. the mine revolutionary committee organized a three-in-one group with workers as the main force and including revolutionary cadres and technicians to verify the plan. the mine was then built with available materials and methods devised by the mine. as a result, the productive capacity of the mine was 50 per cent higher than that of the former design, investment was cut by 10 per cent and the period of construction reduced by half.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Albanian Government Economic Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Liaoning Province

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1970)**

the albanian government economic delegation headed by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, returned to peking from shenyang by special plane at noon today after a friendly visit to liaoning province.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned including comrades li chiang, fang yi and chiao kuan-hua.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, was present.

on their departure from shenyang, the distinguished albanian guests were given a warm send-off by leading comrades from the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units, the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the departments concerned including li po-chiu, liu yung-yuan, li shao-yuan, wang yu-huai, chang hai-tang, wang feng-en, yin tsan-chen, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen, li su-wen and chueh chin-hsien, as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people.

hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, who accompanied the distinguished albanian guests on their tour, returned to peking on the same plane.

comrade kellezi and the albanian government economic delegation he is leading arrived in shenyang from changchun by special plane on the tenth. the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet in honour of comrade kellezi and all the members of the delegation on the evening of their arrival.

comrade li po-chiu and comrade kellezi spoke at the banquet. they warmly wished that the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania would be continuously consolidated and developed. the albanian comrades also warmly greeted the convening of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party and wished the chinese people still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

during their stay in liaoning province, the distinguished albanian guests visited the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant, the shenyang level factory, a powder metallurgy plant, a plant producing small tractors, the shenyang no. 11 middle school, a p.l.a. unit in the shenyang area and the anshan iron and steel company.

while visiting the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant, the albanian comrades entnusiastically praised the plant for raising its machine tool output far above the designed capacity. they said: your victory has once again eloquently testified to the wisdom and correctness of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung; it has demonstrated the immeasurable wisdom and strength of the chinese working class armed with mao tsetung thought.

tney also paid high tribute to the workers of the anshan iron and steel company for studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way and for the tremendous victories they had won in grasping revolution and promoting production.

during their stay in shenyang, the albanian comrades also saw an exhibition of target shooting by militiamen, a theatrical performance and a football game.

## CHINA AND GUINEA

### Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty Anniversary Warmly Celebrated in Conakry

**(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 14, 1970)**

a reception was held here by han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, on the evening of september 12 warmly to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea.

present at the reception were over 200 guinean leading officials and high-ranking officers and friends from various walks of life. among them were: lansana beavogui, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party (g.d.p.) and minister of economy; diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the g.d.p. and minister of social affairs; and keita mamadi, deputy permanent secretary of the national political bureau of the g.d.p. and secretary of state for education.

han ke-hua and lansana beavogui spoke at the reception.

the chinese ambassador said, "although china and guinea are separated by innumerable rivers and mountains, our two peoples have forged a militant friendship in their long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the recent years have witnessed a satisfactory development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the guinean people in africa constitutes a great support for us. we sincerely thank the guinean people for their friendly feelings and powerful support for the chinese people."

"we are deeply convinced," the chinese ambassador continued, "that the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and guinea will continuously be strengthened and developed in the years to come in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle." "the chinese people will, as in the past, resolutely support the people of guinea and other african peoples in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism and will unite with the people of the world to struggle together with them to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

in his speech, guinean minister lansana beavogui said, "today is a great day that marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and guinea." he said, "this occasion is marked by another significant event: the conferring of medals of labour honour by the supreme responsible man of the guinean revolution president sekou toure himself this afternoon at the presidential house to chinese comrade yang sheng-kun (posthumously) who died on duty at mamou and to all the chinese technicians who have contributed to the construction of the kin kon hydro-electric station."

he said: guided by mao tsetung thought, the great chinese people, in the spirit of international solidarity and adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence, have made a great contribution to the cause of liberation of the people of the world and to social progress. we congratulate the great chinese people on their achievements in supporting the world progressive people's anti-imperialist struggle.

in conclusion, minister lansana beavogui said, "on this occasion, we can assure our chinese comrades that the people of guinea, united closely behind president sekou toure, will firmly and unconditionally unite with the chinese people."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the guests and hosts proposed toasts to the constant strengthening of the militant friendship cemented by the chinese and guinean peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and sincerely expressed the wish that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

at the end of the reception, chinese documentary films, the "peking people's mass rally supports the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism", "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze river bridge at nanking" were shown and warmly applauded. when the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the whole hall burst into thunderous warm applause. a number of guinean friends said, "the fact that chairman mao is in such an excellent health is the happiness of the chinese people and is also our happiness." they sincerely wished chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Japanese Revolutionary Youth Energetically Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)

following is a dispatch from tokyo: japanese revolutionary youth energetically study and apply mao tsetung thought.

### studies of the "three constantly red articles" strengthen fighting will

young japanese woman worker kashiwagi cherishes an ardent love for the great mao tsetung thought. she is particularly fond of studying the "three constantly read articles". she said: "after studying the 'three constantly read articles' i understand that in order to serve the people, it is imperative to organize the worker brothers and sisters to struggle for the seizure of political power".

after the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries stepped up the militarization and fascistization of japan and intensified their exploitation and oppression of the workers. kashiwagi together with her friends conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic work "on contradiction" and analyed the class contradictions in japan. they came to realize that u.s. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the japanese people and that the root cause of the exploitation and oppression of the workers is the reactionary rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. she, together with her friends, surmounted all difficulties and went deep among the masses of workers to collect materials on the plight of the workers and the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in reviving japanese militarism. they published a paper with articles based on these materials and distributed them among the workers so as to arouse their political consciousness. their work won the praises and applause of the workers.

kashiwagi sometimes had to work till late hours at night to print the paper. early in the morning, she distributed the paper to the workers. when she felt tired at night, she studied the works of chairman mao to draw strength from it. she thought that the fiercer the struggle, the more urgent will be the workers' need for mao tsetung thought. we must serve them whole-heartedly, she resolved. so she worked harder and harder.

she joined the ranks of the workers in the factory to struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, throwing the reactionary factory bosses into a panic. the reactionary bosses dismissed her unreasonably on various pretexts to separate her from the workers and prevent her from propagating mao tsetung thought. kashiwagi thought that although the reactionaries had dismissed her, they could not stamp out the revolutionary flame in her heart. she read the "three constantly read articles" repeatedly which strengthened her fighting will. the reactionaries forbade her to enter the factory. then, she visited the homes of the workers after their working hours. she continued to study chairman mao's writings together with the workers and persisted in struggling together with them against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

on may 20 this year, the great leader chairman mao issued the solemn call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" she was greatly inspired. she said: chairman mao's great call makes me confident in victory. i shall work tenaciously in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains to arouse and organize the workers to struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

## study and apply mao tsetung thought in conjunction with practice of struggle

osaka youth saigo earnestly studies chairman mao's brilliant works in conjunction with the practice of struggle and constantly heightens his political consciousness.

one year ago saigo received a copy of the red-treasured book "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" from a local cadre of the japanese communist party (left) who encouraged him to arm himself with mao tsetung thought and struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. saigo regards the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" as the most precious thing in the world. he frequently studies it in connection with his own practice in struggle. in the factory where he worked, he organized a "struggle committee against the japan-u.s. 'security treaty'". taking the factory as a revolutionary stronghold, he organized the fellow workers to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

last november, when premier eisaku sato of the reactionary japanese government paid a visit to the united states, saigo realized that this visit of sato's was aimed at intensifying the collusion with u.s. imperialism for jointly plotting further aggression and expansion abroad and oppression of the people in japan. he came to the conclusion that it was necessary to arouse the workers to rise in struggle against sato's u.s. visit. he led several workers to write and mimeograph leaflets exposing the criminal activities of sato's u.s. visit and distributed the leaflets to every workshop. they put up a board in front of the factory inscribed with: "oppose sato's u.s. visit". all these greatly encouraged the militancy of the workers.

prior to sato's departure for america, saigo organized the workers of the whole factory to hold a meeting to oppose the visit. at the meeting, many workers carried the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". with saigo taking the lead, they read loudly the teaching of chairman mao: "a revolution is not a dinner party, or writing an essay, or painting a picture, or doing embroidery; it cannot be so refined, so leisurely and gentle, so temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. a revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another." the workers were immensely encouraged. at the meeting, they angrily accused sato of his criminal activities in collaboration with u.s. imperialism. this meeting further heightened the political consciousness of many workers. they came to know that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are the enemies of the japanese people and that the japan-u.s. "security treaty" is shackles on the japanese people, which must be smashed.

be propagandist of mao tsetung thought

yamada, youth of fukuoka prefecture, warmly loves the great leader chairman mao. he makes every effort to study mao tsetung thought and is determined to be a propagandist of mao tsetung thought.

after graduating from a senior middle school, he went to work in a factory full of revolutionary enthusiasm. he took the propagation of mao tsetung thought as his main task and was resolved to arm the worker brothers with mao tsetung thought. he frequently studied chairman mao's brilliant work "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". he made use of every chance to have heart-to-heart talks with the workers, learn from them, listen to their opinions and, in relation to their specific condition, study "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" together with them.

last year, when the workers of this factory held a strike to oppose suppression and exploitation by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the factory management with the help of the reactionary police threatened the strikers. at this juncture, yamada organized the workers to study chairman mao's great teaching that "all reactionaries are paper tigers" and encouraged them to persist in their struggle. finally, the workers, fighting heroically and fearing no suppression, succeeded in winning victory in their strike.

yamada pays much attention to learning from the chinese revolutionary heroes brought up and nurtured by mao tsetung thought. he modelled himself after mai hsien-teh, liu ying-chun and other heroes. when he met with difficulties, he encouraged himself with the valiant deeds of these heroes. on the inside of the cover of a book on chinese revolutionary heroes, he wrote: "be a good fighter of chairman mao exclamation"

## CHINA AND PALESTINE

### "Al Fateh" Representative Acclaims Communique of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Plenary Session

**(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 15, 1970)**

fawaz yassi, representative of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) in khartoum said yesterday: "the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china gives us encouragement and support and we are elated after reading it."

in an interview with hsinhua, fawaz yassi said, "the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung provides the powerful backing for the oppressed people and nations the world over and has all along firmly and effectively stood on the side of the palestinian and arab people in our struggle against imperialism, zionism and all kinds of opportunists."

he said that the solemn statement issued by chairman mao on may 20 "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" speaks

out the revolutionary truth: the people can completely defeat imperialism and its running dogs so long as they grasp firmly in their hands this revolutionary truth. the revolutionary people and the liberation movements the world over should turn the spirit of the statement into concrete action and practice, and push forward more widely the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

he said, "chairman mao says: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' the experience of the chinese people in their protracted and victorious struggle against imperialism has fully proved this. innumerable facts in the world today have proved this. and the present struggle of the heroic palestinian people against u.s. imperialism and zionism is also following this law of history."

he said, "protracted people's war has now become the peculiarity of the 20th century and revolutionary armed struggle has been proved to be the only correct road for the world people to win liberation. so long as the peoples of asia, africa and latin america get united, the people the world over get united, and the liberation movements throughout the world converge in the same direction, then the doom of imperialism will be in sight."

in conclusion, he said, "the struggle of the palestinian and arab people is a protracted one and the task facing us is arduous. however, supported by our intimate comrade-in-arms the chinese people and the liberation movements the world over, persevering in solidarity and armed struggle, we can surely win final victory."

## CHINA AND RHODESIA

### ZANU Warmly Hails Communique of CPC Central Committee Plenary Session

**(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 15, 1970)**

z. gamanya, deputy representative of the zimbabwe african national union in east africa in a statement today warmly hails the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china and enthusiastically praises chairman mao as the great helmsman of the world revolutionary forces and china as the great bastion in the anti-imperialist struggle in the world.

the statement said, "the oppressed but fighting masses of zimbabwe have always admired the revolutionary chinese people led by the great communist party of china as the great bastion in our fight against international imperialism, racism and capitalism."

the statement said: chairman mao is the great helmsman of the world progressive and revolutionary forces against imperialism and colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism. the zimbabwe people have always been inspired by chairman mao's development of marxism-leninism.

speaking about the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" propounded by chairman mao, the statement said that the zimbabwe people are determined to take armed struggle as the only means to win their independence.

it said: the imperialists and colonialists, though armed to the teeth, are actually paper tigers. we can see this in south viet nam, laos, korea, guinea (bissau), the middle east and now cambodia. we in zimbabwe shall also prove that imperialism is nothing but a paper tiger by defeating the lackeys of imperialism in our country.

the statement said: "the more imperialism led by u.s. imperialism becomes aggressive, the heavier will be its fall."

the statement concluded with: "long live the vigilant and revolutionary masses of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, their great helmsman exclamation" "long live the solidarity between the people of zimbabwe and the chinese people exclamation"

## CHINA AND TANZANIA

### Tanzanian, Zambian People Ardently Love Chairman Mao

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1970)**

in the course of their survey for the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway, members of the chinese railway surveying and designing team fostered profound friendship with the tanzanian and zambian people and were deeply impressed by their ardent love for chairman mao.

earnest wish to have chairman mao's works

one afternoon on their way back from work, the chinese engineers and technicians came across a tanzanian friend who ran and called in their direction. they immediately stopped their car. the tanzanian friend came up to them, panting for breath and sweating all over. he said: "i have warm regards for chairman mao. how i wish to have copies of his works exclamation" the chinese personnel told him that they had with them chairman mao's works, but not in swahili. clasping the hands of a chinese friend, he said: "i have long wished to have chairman mao's works, but i didn't know where you lived. now that i have finally met you after covering dozens of miles, i must not let you go unless you give me chairman mao's works." time and again, he assured the chinese friends that he will study chairman mao's works conscientiously. all the chinese personnel were deeply moved by his sincere feelings towards chairman mao.

"i'm just doing what chairman mao teaches"

a zambian driver working with the chinese team always kept with him chairman mao's works and studied them whenever he was free. after studying chairman mao's "three constantly read articles", he acquired a stronger sense of responsibility for his work. he carefully examined his car every morning and cleaned and fuelled it after a day's work. one morning when he was returning from the work site after taking the chinese team there, he found that the chinese personnel had left a lunch

bag in the car. without a moment of hesitation, he took the bag and tried to catch up with the chinese personnel who were then working in the forests. he went on foot for miles till he found the chinese friends. they all praised him for his strong sense of responsibility and thanked him for his kindness. he said smiling: "chairman mao teaches that we must serve the people whole-heartedly. i'm just doing what chairman mao teaches. you've come from thousands of miles away to help us build the railway. i'm doing what i should and it is nothing worth mentioning."

gratitude for chinese personnel sent by chairman mao

one night, the house of a zambian worker who worked together with the chinese team was unfortunately devoured by fire. the chinese engineering and technical personnel hurried to the rescue. they snatched out clothes and other belongings and moved the whole family to safety. then the family were invited to the residence of the chinese surveying team where beds had been made for them to pass the night. the following day, the chinese working personnel set to work to put up a new house for the family. clasping the hands of a chinese friend, the zambian worker said: "how shall i return our thanks exclamation it is sunday and yet you've helped us build the house at the expense of your rest. you're really our kith and kin exclamation" "when the imperialists were here ruling the country, they set fire to our houses," he said. "now, you who are sent here by chairman mao have built a house for us with your own hands. this has enabled me to see more clearly that chairman mao has us african people at heart. the 700 million chinese people are true friends of the zambian people, while the imperialists and neo-colonialists are always our enemy."

"we'll forever remember chairman mao's kindness"

a tanzanian worker felt ill at ease when his carelessness caused damage to an instrument of the chinese team. at the knowledge of this, a chinese friend came to cheer him, saying that he need not feel sorry about it. the tanzanian worker was so moved that many instances of friendship between the chinese personnel and him came upon his mind. he said with deep feelings: "i'm very happy when working with the chinese friends. you shed as much sweat as we. you always try to be the first to do the day's work and the last to leave the job. during breaks you share your drinking water with us. ... and you teach us techniques. you're like our brothers." wrathfully accusing the colonialists, he said: "in the past, those scoundrels didn't treat us as human beings. they ordered us about as if we were beasts of burden. they beat and kicked us at the slightest provocation."

showing a scar on his hand, another worker cut in: "in the past i cleaned cars for the colonialists. once when i stroked a steering wheel out of curiosity, a scoundrel savagely cut my hand. the scar is still there."

the worker said with excitement: "the personnel sent by chairman mao are our true friends. they taught us techniques patiently. they've brought us the spirit of self-reliance and helped us develop an independent national economy. we'll forever remember chairman mao's kindness exclamation"

wish chairman mao a long, long life

one day, an old tanzanian woman, accompanied by her husband, came to the residence of the chinese railway surveying and designing team. she told the chinese medical

workers of the team that she had been blind for two years and that she could do nothing except feeling her way about. she wanted to know whether they could help her regain eye-sight since she had learned that chinese doctors could cure eye disease with acupuncture. the chinese doctors warmly received her and gave her acupuncture treatment. after treatment for a number of times, the old woman said joyfully that she could see a blur. the chinese doctors encouraged her to go on with the treatment. gradually, she could come to see the doctors without anybody's help. the old woman finally regained her sight. one day, she came to the residence of the chinese team together with her husband and said excitedly: "it is the doctors sent by chairman mao who have helped me regain my sight. i will never forget your kind help. i will tell all my relatives and friends about it." her husband added wittily: "your 'magic needle' has also given me freedom. if you had not cured her disease, i would have to continue accompanying her wherever she goes. our whole family thank chairman mao a great deal." the old couple then wished a long, long life to chairman mao.

US

## 370,000 American Auto Workers on Strike

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

370,000 workers of the general motors corporation, the biggest u.s. monopoly enterprise, started a nation-wide strike early morning today, according to washington reports. this shows that with the rapid development of the american people's revolutionary struggle, the worker's struggle against cruel exploitation in the united states is again on the upsurge.

the strike affected more than 60 cities simultaneously including detroit, the centre of u.s. auto industry, paralyzing nearly 150 plants of the general motors. at the same time, tens of thousands of workers also went on strike in the general motors plants in quebec and ontario, canada, putting production at a standstill.

the american auto workers have long had a grudge against and been furious at monopoly capital for its cruel exploitation in pursuit of super profits. the monopoly capitalists have resorted to endless "negotiations" to allay the workers' dissatisfaction and the general motors workers' strike represents a counter-attack on the monopoly capitalists. the striking workers have shown great militancy in their struggle. the strike was started by 35,000 workers in nine general motors plants in wisconsin, new york and massachusetts on september 14. on the very day, auto workers in other places were in good preparations, including many placards so as to join the strike right after midnight. picket lines were set up by the strikers.

the auto workers' strike broke out against the background of deepening financial and economic crises in the united states and more ruthless exploitation of the workers by monopoly capital in order to shift the crises onto the workers and grab super profits. because of the cruel exploitation by monopoly capital, the real wages of u.s. auto workers have been steadily on the decline and the surplus value extorted from them has been increasing constantly. according to u.s.

press reports, the output per man-hour of the u.s. auto workers increased by 123.7 per cent in the 23 years from 1946 to 1969, while the real take-home pay per man-hour only went up by 38.9 per cent. the real take-home pay per unit output (worker's share) dropped by 35.5 per cent, while the output per real dollar take-home pay (employer's share) increased by 54.9 per cent.

the general motors, the largest monopoly enterprise of the capitalist world, traditionally accounts for half of the cars made in the united states. it has built many plants in canada and has branches and factories in brazil, argentina and many european countries.

the general motors is also one of the principal arms-making monopolies in the united states. it manufactures airplane engines, tanks, m-16 rifles and other weapons and is customarily one of the top ten munition suppliers on the pentagon order list. the military contracts it obtained last year totalled 580 million dollars. plus "space programme" orders, the sum approximated 700 million.

the steel used by the general motors accounts for over 10 per cent of the u.s. steel output; rubber, over 25 per cent; and aluminum, about 6 per cent.

consequently, the general motors workers' strike is tantamount to a heavy blow to the u.s. monopoly groups as a whole by the american working class.

the american auto workers have the glorious tradition of struggle. from 1945 to 1946, they held a 119-day big strike, and in 1964, a 10-day nationwide strike. at present, the broad masses of militant american auto workers are determined to achieve new victories with staunch struggles.

## 370,000 American Auto Workers Continue to Strike

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1970)**

the strike begun by 370,000 workers of the u.s. general motors corporation early yesterday morning entered its second day today, according to washington reports.

with high militancy, the striking workers are determined to deal still another heavy blow to monopoly capital.

this morning, 145 plants of the corporation in 31 u.s. states remained paralysed. the striking workers gathered at different localities to discuss their struggle. in detroit where the general motors corporation has its general office, the workers carried a host of placards inscribed with "on strike", and picketed around the plant there. the striking workers of the corporation also set up picket lines around its plants in other cities.

the strike has won solidarity from the broad masses of other american workers. earlier, workers in many trades carried placards denouncing the monopoly capitalists of the general motors corporation who tried to ease the workers' dissatisfaction with "negotiations". workers in a number of trades have expressed their resolve to support the auto workers' struggle.

the auto workers made long preparations for the present strike. they drew on the experience of the strikes by american electricians, postal workers, truck drivers, coal miners and workers in other trades this year. prior to the strike, the auto workers collected on their own initiative a large amount of funds for the struggle and got ready daily necessities for a protracted strike.

the strike will deal still another heavy blow to the nixon administration and u.s. monopoly capital. according to western news agency reports, it will bring the capitalists of the general motors corporation daily losses of more than 150 million dollars and cost the nixon administration about 20 million dollars a day in taxes related to manufacturing and sales of vehicles by the corporation. a protracted strike by the auto workers will therefore worsen the financial situation of the nixon administration which is already deep in deficits. the strike struggle will also seriously affect many steel, rubber, glass, seat belts and other factories supplying raw materials and equipment for the corporation, with some factories beginning to reduce production yesterday. after the news of the strike reached the new york stock exchange, many stocks slumped promptly after buying and selling began yesterday morning. an official of the nixon administration said with apprehensions that the strike threatened to dent the u.s. economy.

## Hail New Awakening of US Working Class

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

370,000 workers of the largest u.s. monopoly firm, the general motors corporation, went on a nation-wide strike early in the morning today. at the same time, half a million u.s. railway workers walked out. the two strikes shook the earth of the united states like a thunder-clap. their heroic struggle shows that an extremely tremendous revolutionary force is latent in the u.s. working class.

the walk-outs of the auto and railway workers reflect the sharpening class contradictions in the united states and mark a new awakening of the u.s. working class. they are dealing a fresh telling blow to the nixon administration now neck deep in an irremediable politico-economic crisis.

there has been an unprecedented upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the american people since the beginning of this year. the early days witnessed a strike by 150,000 electricians and another by 250,000 postal employees. later, 760 universities were hit by student strikes in a movement known as the "may tempest" in protest against the nixon administration's armed invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. in the three summer months, large-scale struggles against repressive violence were unfolded by black people, mexican-americans, puerto ricans and indians in dozens of cities of more than 20 states. meanwhile, strikes were held by truck drivers, construction and railway workers, coal miners and municipal workers. the nixon administration has resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics of fascist suppression and political deception in a vain attempt to undermine the struggle of the u.s. working class and revolutionary people. but the american people have again and again foiled all schemes and manoeuvres of the nixon administration. at present, the u.s. working class is plunging itself into struggle with

new posture. this greatly heightens the american revolutionary people's will to fight and deflates the arrogance of the u.s. reactionaries.

the struggle of the u.s. working class is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, a component part of the contemporary world revolution. it vigorously supports the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, while at the same time it wins the support and solidarity of the revolutionary people the world over. the heroic, militant u.s. working class and revolutionary people are sure to win new victories in their struggle exclamation

as early as more than 20 years ago, our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "it will be proved that the u.s. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." the struggle of the working class and the broad masses of people in the united states eloquently testifies to this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's. the u.s. working class is the most powerful force among the american people. its new awakening further proves that the american people with the working class as the mainstay are the masters of the american society. by their own struggle, they will thoroughly overthrow the criminal imperialist system with certainty.

## 500,000 US Railway Workers Go On Strike

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1970)**

500,000 american railway workers belonging to four unions began a strike in the united states early this morning in protest against ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital, according to reports from washington.

the strike began simultaneously with the strike by 370,000 auto workers of the u.s. general motors corporation early this morning.

this powerful wave of strikes are violently pounding at the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups.

the railroad strike began at three major railway concerns on the east coast of the united states -- the southern pacific, the chesapeake and ohio, and the baltimore and ohio. this was the third large-scale railroad strike of the year, the two previous ones being on january 30 and july 7 in different areas with the participation of 45,000 and nearly 80,000 workers respectively. those two strikes were forced to "delay" by the nixon administration when it invoked the fascist anti-labour act. nevertheless, fearing no brute force, the railway workers persevered in their struggle and the present strike was their powerful response to the nixon administration's measures to suppress strikes.

the railway workers got everything ready for the strike. as soon as the strike was announced, thousands upon thousands of railway workers immediately walked off their jobs and set up picket lines at stations belonging to the three above-mentioned railroad companies. all passenger, freight and commuter trains of the three companies stopped running early this morning. the strike gravely affected the rail traffic of the other companies, and it tends to spread to other areas swiftly.

the railway workers' strike will deal heavy blows to the u.s. economy and industrial production and has struck terror into the u.s. ruling circles. u.s. president nixon hurriedly summoned his chief economic advisers to the white house yesterday to work out measures to cope with the scheduled railroad and auto strikes.

with the instruction of the u.s. ruling circles, a u.s. federal court immediately issued an "injunction" only less than an hour after the railroad strike began, forcibly delaying the strike to september 23.

defying persecution by the u.s. ruling circles, the american railway workers have again and again launched big strike struggles. this is a striking indication of the daily awakening of the american working class. no matter what repressive measures the nixon administration may resort to, it can by no means put out the american working class' angry flames of struggle against monopoly capital's oppression and exploitation.

END

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